THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Murderous Mormons.

Killing of Marshal Strong.

Death of a Desperado.

Very Low Comedy.

A Rare Divorce Case.

The Oxford Iconoclasts.

English Vandalism.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

The Murder of a United States Marshal in Utah—The Pursuit and Death of the Murderer.

Full particulars of the killing of United States Marshal Story, at Grantsville, Utah, on the second of May and the subsequent chase of his murderer, read like a chapter in some wild novel of the Mayne Reid school. Albert H. Haws, the desperado, was wanted for killing a former comrade named Dunn, in August last, and a warrant for his arrest was issued by Chief Justice Wilson and given to Story and a Nevada Sheriff named Carrigan, at Salt Lake City. On Monday the officers surprised Haws unarmed at the corral near his house, and drawing their pistols demanded his surrender. He pretended to comply, but while Story was handcuffing him sprang upon Carrigan and seized his revolver. Story flew at Haws, drew his pistol, got it to Haws' side, but the latter bent his back, and the ball passed by without touching him. Haws, in an instant grappled with Story, turned his pistol upon his left shoulder and fired. Story fell and Haws shot him again, finishing him, then fired twice at Carrigan, who fled for help. Haws saddled his horse, took his own and the officers' revolvers, borrowed a gun of a neighbor "to shoot rabbits," and got half a mile start of Carrigan, who obtained a large posse of Mormons to aid him. They got on a wrong trail the first day, but on the third, learning his whereabouts, chased him for some miles towards the mountains. Coming to a precipice he dismounted and rolled himself to the bottom, then gained the canon before his pursuers came up. When they arrived he began shooting and wounded one or two. The posse replied and finally silenced his fire, when he was found to be dead, with fourteen balls in him. He had a gun and four revolvers on his person, two of the latter being attached to his belt, dangling in front of him. They were capped and cocked, and to the trigger of each there was attached a small loose string that was fastened to the sides of his belt. When those who shot him got to his body, one young man stooped down to take off one of the pistols, and the moment he pulled it off it went and the ball went through his hand and wrist. Another man standing by received the same ball in his side, and is not likely to recover. The results of the fight sum up:—One desperado, one officer, and two Mormons killed, and two others wounded. There is great excitement over the affair in Utah, as Haws had borne a bad reputation, having, as is supposed, murdered his wife to marry another man's, with whom he was living up to his death.

LOW COMEDY.

A Rare Divorce Case—A New York Comedian's Domestic Infelicities—A Model Wifely Letter.

William Carleton, an actor at present engaged at the Tammany Theatre, in New York, recently brought suit for a divorce from his wife Catharine. His wife not only denied his charges and made counter charges, but succeeded in establishing her defense, and obtained a divorce from him, with the usual decree for alimony. She afterwards remarried. The husbands naturally objects to paying alimony, and a writ of attachment, not bailable, was issued against him. A motion was made yesterday to vacate this writ of attachment.

Mr. Hummel, counsel for Mr. Carleton, beside a statement that as a strolling player his counsel was unable to pay the alimony, read the following letter said to be written by the lady since her remarriage, directed as follows:—

WILLIAM CARLETON, Irish Comedian,
In The Care of frank queen, *Clipper* Office,
New York.

"ON BOARD STEAMSHIP GEO. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1870.—My Dear William—I have at last complide with your most ardent wish. I have left new york, and have arrived safe at new orleans this morning a thing whitch I ought to to have done long ago. yes my darling, I have left for your sake, for with all my ereing ways faults and with all your faults my darling. I love you better than any living man on earth yes my darling.

I LOVE YOU TO MY HEART'S CORE,

and well you know it; and I do truly say from the bottom of my heart a curse on huley, ten thousand times a curse on him, for he has been the cause of all our unhappiness. it was a sad day for me that I ever laid my eyes on him; but, my darling billy, I shall burry him with the past forever, and banish him entirely from my memory. yes my darling, I, you can believe me truly, when I tell you that I have given up new york, with all its gayeties and fascination, to come out here to try to lead

A BETTER AND PUREK LIFE

and my darling if you wish to come and share it with me I will send you the money to come on with, for believe me dearest I have given up every thing for your dear sake, and my darling I am reddy to

LAY DOWN MY LIFE FOR YOU

and to do anything in the world if you will only come to the

OPEN ARMS AND BLEADING HEART

of your loving but ereing Kate, for my darling I shall never know a moments happiness unteil you are with me. dear billy if you have any love or affection fyr me do come darling and

SOOTH THE BROKEN HEART

of an ereing, but repentant woman, for darling I shall never ceace to love you so long as I breath the breath of life. dear billy I will stop at the same hotell where you stoped, please come darling I will send you the money right a way if you write as soon as you receive this letter. please answer quich as as possible, for oh, my darling, you can not immagin what I have suffered since I parted from you. dear billy, if you will only come to me, I will do everything in the world to make us both happy. I must now close, my darling, for my heart is bursting.

from one who is truly yours from now untell death,
CATHRINE CARLTON, Hepler.

Address to Cathrine Carlton, New Orleans, L. A.

Judge Cardozo held that the attachment should not have been made non-bailable, and admitted Mr. Carleton to bail in $250, reserving his decision on the main question.

VANDALISM.

The Oxford Iconoclasts—The Students of the University Transform Valuable Statuary into Quicklime.

From the London Times, May 18.

Astonishment, mingled at first with incredulity, is the feeling with which the story that comes from Oxford has been received by the public, and especially by university men. The practical jokes of undergraduates are sufficiently notorious, and have at times verged on sacrilege and misdemeanor, but this exceeds anything that lingers in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It must go forth to the world that the most brutal and senseless act of vandalism that has disgraced our time has been committed by members of the great foundation of Christ Church, young men belonging to the higher classes of England, brought up in the midst of the most refined civilization, and receiving the most costly education that the country can provide. The account of the matter is that on the night of Tuesday in last week the Library of Christ Church was entered and several busts, together with a marble statue of Venus, of great value, carried out by certain undergraduates. In the course of the night a pile was made of fagots and mats, the sculptures were put upon it, the whole set on fire, and the works of art totally destroyed. There has been as yet no official statement concerning the outrage and its perpetrators, but of course the facts are tolerably well known in undergraduate circles. The report is that two distinct sets of men were engaged in the business. The one took the statues out of the library and stuck them up about Peckwater (one of the principal quadrangles) as a joke. The other set found them in Peckwater, took them down, made the bonfire, and destroyed them. Between the two sets the house has lost a fine bust of the late Dean Gaisford, by Woolner, and other works of the greatest value. Truth is stranger than fiction, even on a subject which has so much exercised the invention of novelties as university life. Certainly no writer would ever venture to describe the "fast man" of a college as wilfully destroying the choicest works of art which it possesses. Even the imaginative author of *Formosa* might shrink from such a stretch of the license of fiction, as conveying something too monstrous to be accepted by a gallery of cockneys. The thing, however, is only too true: it is the scandal of the hour, and the governing body at Christ Church is engaged in investigating and deliberating on punishment.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, June 4, 1870.

There is a "bullish" tendency in Third street to-day, which is encouraged by the growing ease in money. Money is very abundant, and far in excess of current wants. The bulk of the business this morning has been in call loans or on short time, and we have heard of no transactions above 4 per cent. with good collaterals. The business demand for loans corresponds with the general apathy in trade, and good grades of paper pass readily everywhere at 6 per cent. but more perhaps is taken at 5 than 6, and few good borrowers are willing to go beyond that figure.

Gold is dull and very steady, with all the sales up to noon at 114⅜ and 114¼, opening and closing at 114⅜.

Government bonds are quiet and rather unsteady, with the sales at a slight decline on closing quotations yesterday.

At the Stock Board to-day there was great activity and no little excitement. In State loans there were sales of sixes, third series, at 109½; and of City sixes, new bonds, at 100.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with the sales at 54·44@54½; Camden and Amboy sold at 120; North Pennsylvania at 42, b. o.; Lehigh Valley at 56; Catawissa preferred at 39½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30⅝. Pennsylvania was the most active stock on the list, and sold up to 59½, closing at 59, an advance of 1.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18½@18¾ and Lehigh at 35¾, an advance of ⅝.

Bank shares were dull but strong. Sales of Seventh National at 100. Dalzell oil stock was taken at 44.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 3d se...109⅛
$1000 O C & A R bds 82¾
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89 cash . 89
$1000 do..mt 6s,89 c 94¼
$1000 Phila & E 7s.. 92⅞
$100 Phil & E 6s.... 92
$1000 Sch N Im L.b5 72
$7000 W & Frank 7s lots.. 86⅛
200 sh Sch N P..b30 lots.... 18⅛
75 do 18⅛
73 sh 7th Nat Bk...100
50 do.....18.100
14 sh Cam & Am R.120
100 sh Leh N St... 35⅛
100 do.....35.. 35⅞
128 do.....18. 35⅞
200 do...35 18. 35⅞
100 do.....b5. 35⅞
100 do.....c. 35⅛
86 do..... 35⅜
300 sh Read R.18.b60 54⅛
26 do.....trf. 54⅜
100 do.....b60. 54⅜
200 do.18.s10dt. 54⅜
100 do.....trf. 54⅛
100 do.....54·94
200 sh N Pa R.18.b60 42
120 sh Penna R..18. 58⅜
100 do...85wn. 58⅜
6 do..... 58⅜
66 do.....18. 58⅜
10 do.....85. 58⅜
100 do..... 58⅜
200 do.....18. 58
100 do...85wn. 59
100 do.....2d. 59⅜
100 do.....c. 59⅜
100 do.....85. 59¼
100 do..86Wn. 58
100 do..... 85. 59⅛
100 do.....s60. 58⅜
100 do..... 59⅜
9 sh Leh V R...18. 85wn.. 58
50 do..... 58
67 do...85wn. 58
50 do.....85. 58⅛
100 sh Cata Pf..b30. 39½
100 do.....830. 39⅜
100 sh Sch Nav..... 8⅜
100 sh Sch N Pf.b60 18⅜
25 sh 5th & 6th St.. 85wn.. 38
500 sh Dalzell Oil.. ·44
100 sh Phil & E R.. 30¾
100 do.....c. 30⅞

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112⅝; do., 1864, 111⅜@111½; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., July, 114@114⅛; do. do., 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, 114@114½; 10-40s, 108⅛@109; 6s, 113⅜@114. Gold, 114⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅜@118; do., 1862, 112@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅞; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 113⅞@114⅜; do. 1867, do. 114⅜@114½; do. 1868, do., 113⅞@114⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜@108⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113⅜@114; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅛@114⅜; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....114⅛ 10·45 A. M.....114⅛
10·25 " .....114⅛ 11·02 " 114⅛
10·30 " 114⅛

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market presents the stereotyped features of the past few weeks—viz: ease and abundance. On call the average and general rate is four per cent., without regard to collaterals; but, in some instances, borrowers submitting Government securities obtain accommodations at three per cent. On the other hand, where the collaterals are less choice and the borrower is not in prime standing, he has to pay five per cent. Commercial paper is quiet. Really choice grades sell as low as five and a half per cent. discount, but the general rate is six per cent. for the usual class of prime paper.

"The foreign exchange market was barely steady and inactive. Towards the close some of the dealers reported it weak, but without change in rates, which ranged from 109¾ to 110 for the several grades of bankers' sterling and 110⅛@110⅜ for sight. The advance in five-twenties in London to 89⅝, with gold at 114⅛@114⅜ to-day enabled shipments of bonds, and nearly a million was sold abroad on American account, the exchange made against which was one cause of the weakness in exchange above referred to.

"The gold market was steady between the limits of 114¾ and 114⅝, the latter point being attained by the circulation of an idle rumor that the Secretary of the Treasury intended discontinuing the balance of his programme of gold sales for June for the reason that, as the July interest will begin to come on the market about the 20th inst., there is no necessity for his further selling. The authors of the report doubtless were forgetful of the fact that the Government sales of gold are made not to assist the 'bears' in the Gold Room, nor to oppose the 'bulls,' but simply to carry out the law requiring the gradual reduction of the national debt through the operation of the sinking fund, as well as to augment the special fund, which is a reserve, subject to the action of Congress, but certain to be employed in a speedier reduction of the debt than originally contemplated by the law of the sinking fund. The rise was stimulated by the 'bulls,' who are tired of the long inactivity of the market and are anxious to get out of their gold. The loan market shows that what short interest existed in the market has been largely closed out, and the 'bulls' are now alone in their operations, the price being too low to sell, while with the inactivity in exchange, the comparatively light export of specie and the prospect of an inundation of gold from the Treasury in a few weeks, there is no temptation to buy. The 'bull' campaign in gold for the summer of 1870 has so far been a miserable failure. The market at the close was weak on the shipment of five-twenties to Europe.

"The Government list was steady and strong on light transactions. The market is without special feature, but more buoyant on the expectation that the new Funding bill will not operate against it, as at first conjectured."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Stocks irregular. Money 3@4 per cent. Gold, 114⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865 do., 111½; do. do. new, 114; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114½; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 68½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 101¾; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 109¾; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 98⅝; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 122½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 81½.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Infamy of Eyre.

His Appeal for Mercy.

What He Might Have Done.

He Could Have Saved 200 Men.

Terrific Storm in Montana.

The Greatest Ever Known.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Captain Eyre—His Appeal from the Slight Sentence Imposed Upon Him—He is Convicted Again by His Own Admissions—He Could Have Rescued 200 Men if He Had Made an Effort.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Minister Thornton has received and forwarded to the Secretary of State copies of communications submitted on the 23d of April last by Captain Eyre, of the Bombay, which ran down the United States steamer Oneida last winter, and by the Board of Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company of London, to the Board of Trade, for them to forward to the Lords, etc., praying that the slight punishment ordered by the court of inquiry in the case of Captain Eyre be removed, and the board's reply thereto.

The Board of Directors of the steamship company state that they have had the report of the proceedings in the inquiry under their serious consideration, and they cannot but feel that the decision arrived at by the court on the conduct of Captain Eyre after the collision was not warranted by the evidence laid before it. It appears to the board that Captain Eyre, both before and after the collision, did all that a prudent and experienced seaman could do, and under these circumstances the board request that the Lords of the committee review the evidence taken at the court of inquiry, and give consideration to any statement which Captain Eyre may make, and express the hope that they will see fit to return to him his certificate. The board submit a letter from Captain Eyre, and in that connection state that he has been in their employ eleven years, three years of which as a commander, and has always borne the highest character. They state that they are quite unable to express in adequate terms their deep sorrow that an accident in which one of their company's steamers was concerned should have been attended by a lamentable loss of life. The most profound sympathy is felt by them for all the citizens of the United States who have unhappily lost relatives or friends by the foundering of the Oneida, but they cannot help entertaining a confident hope that a careful revision of the circumstances of the case will result in the removal of the unfavorable impression which now exists there and here as to the conduct of Captain Eyre after the collision.

In Captain Eyre's memorial to the board he states that *he would have rendered assistance to the Oneida if he had thought she needed it, as he had seven boats, capable of carrying from one hundred and ninety to two hundred men*, and even if his own vessel had been seriously injured he could have spared several of them.

In the reply of the Board of Trade the latter state that they are of the opinion, after carefully revising the record of the court, that he was guilty of a gross breach of the 33d section of the Merchant Shipping act, which clearly states that all assistance possible in case of collision must be rendered; and further of opinion that the sentence of the court in suspending his certificate for six months only, so far from being too severe, is more lenient than the gravity of the offense required, as well as the enactment to which they referred, that simply embodies the dictates of humanity, and that in disobeying it he has been guilty not only of an offense created by statute, but of a disregard of the natural duties which circumstances of danger such as that of the Oneida imposes upon those who have been the unwilling cause of the danger; and they are especially anxious to express emphatically their sense of the importance of those duties at a time when the increase of rapid steam navigation augments the danger of collisions, and renders the performance of those duties more imperative.

Important to Naval Paymasters.

Secretary Robeson has issued an order which will somewhat reduce the clerical force at the several navy yards. The order is to the effect that wherever there is an assistant paymaster on duty as an assistant to a paymaster, he will be considered in the place of a clerk or writer, and the clerical force will be reduced accordingly. This order will be regarded as taking effect from and after the commencement of the next fiscal year.

The Phlox

left the Navy Yard here yesterday for Annapolis.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Murder by an Idiot in Colorado.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, June 3.—Leopold Klein was killed this morning by Lem. Tuttle, an idiot, known as Crazy Lem. Klein had dug a ditch to keep Lem. out of his garden. Tuttle was filling up the ditch when Klein went to drive him away, and in the altercation that ensued the idiot drew a knife and stabbed Klein fatally. Hitherto Tuttle had been supposed to be harmless, but he is in the habit of carrying a knife. He is now in jail.

Terrible Storm in Montana—Five Days of Rain and Five Feet of Snow.

HELENA, Montana, June 3.—The heaviest spring storm of snow and rain ever experienced in this Territory has just subsided. Snow fell to the depth of five or six feet in the mountains, and the rain has been incessant for five days throughout the whole Territory. The prospects for placer diggings could not be better, and a large yield is expected this season.

Navigation of Great Salt Lake.

CORINNE, June 3.—The schooner Pioneer, Captain Jack Hanna, will sail in ballast to-night for the Stockton Utah mines, where a cargo of ores is awaiting her arrival. She will return in about a week. Stockton is at the south end of Great Salt Lake.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The steamer Union takes out $500,000 in specie.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Memorials were presented for relief from political disabilities, and from Massachusetts Harbor Commissioners for a breakwater in Barnstable bay.

Mr. Thayer introduced a bill authorizing the Pacific Railroad so take up coal lands necessary to operate their road. Referred.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported with amendments the bill to encourage the construction of the International Pacific Railroad of Texas. He stated that the bill contained no appropriation of lands or money.

Mr. Williams called up the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to increase the compensation of assistant marshals of the census of 1870, the increase not to exceed fifty per cent of the amount of compensation now allowed by law. He said the taking of the census in the Pacific States would be a failure unless this increased pay was allowed, and that in those States and in some of the Territories the work was already suspended.

Mr. Sumner was satisfied, from personal investigation, that it was impossible to take the census at the present rate of compensation.

Mr. Corbett had read by the Clerk a letter from the Marshal of Washington Territory, representing that of those to whom commissions had been sent, but two had been heard from, owing to the inadequacy of the compensation.

Mr. Bayard suggested that the operation of the resolution be confined to the sparsely settled States and Territories. He thought in the densely settled sections the compensation provided for enumerators, under the act of 1850, was sufficient.

Mr. Sherman thought there would be no difficulty in getting competent men for the work in Ohio. He moved an amendment restricting the proposed increase to the Pacific States. Rejected.

A motion by Mr. Davis that the increase should not apply to any State East of the Mississippi river, or to the States of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, or Louisiana, was discussed, as well as the propriety of leaving the matter entirely with the Secretary of the Interior. Lost. Yeas 15, nays 45.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) submitted an amendment limiting the compensation to $6 per day for the time actually employed.

Messrs. Williams and Stewart objected that the amendment was not enough to cover a day's actual travelling expenses in Idaho and other Territories; that travellers there had to pay one dollar in gold for each meal's victuals; and then the expense of a house was to be paid for.

Mr. Trumbull suggested $8 as the limit.

At this point the morning hour expiring, the subject was laid aside till the next morning hour, and the Indian Appropriation bill proceeded with.

House.

Mr. Winchester presented the petition of twenty firms of Louisville, Kentucky, for a reduction of the tax on manufactured tobacco to 16 cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon (La.), the Senate bill authorizing the erection of drawbridges over the Alabama river, near Selma and above Montgomery, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) introduced a bill to provide for carrying the mails between the United States and the countries lying on the west coast of South America, granting a subsidy of $21,250 for each round voyage, and mail service between New York and the port of Valparaiso, Chili, via the port of Panama, and other ports in the Pacific Ocean. Referred.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore. Passed.

Mr. Finkelnburg introduced a joint resolution concerning the arsenal grounds at St. Louis. Referred.

Mr. Slocum offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the correspondence with the Fleet-Paymaster of the European Squadron, relative to the rates of Government exchange at Lisbon. Adopted.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill fixing the salary of the bailiff of the Court of Claims at $1500. Passed.

Mr. Holman, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill issuing an American register to the barque Live Oak, of New Bedford, and of the ship Agra, of Boston. Passed.

Mr. Boyd introduced a joint resolution giving captured ordnance for a monument to General Nathaniel Lyons and other soldiers at North Springfield, Mo. Passed.

Mr. Armstrong offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the correspondence with officers of the different mints and assay offices, in reference to a bill to revise the laws relative to mints, assay offices, and coinage. Adopted.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce taxation.

The final section was agreed to, and then Mr. Schenck offered as an amendment the sections relating to the tariff. In reply to questions he stated that the amendment was offered on his own responsibility, not by order of the Committee of Ways and Means. He modified the amendment in various particulars, comprising the following:—Reducing the duty on teas to 15 cents per pound and on coffee to 3 cents.

OBITUARY.

Franz Leo Waldeck.

Franz Leo Waldeck, a distinguished liberal statesman of Prussia, died recently at Berlin. He was born on the 31st of July, 1802, at Munster, the capital of the province of Westphalia. After passing through a regular academic course he studied jurisprudence at Gottingen for three years, and was appointed to several important official positions in the different cities of Westphalia. In 1846 he took up his residence in Berlin, where he was appointed judge of one of the higher courts. He was inspired by a profound sympathy with the democratic spirit of the Prussian civil code, and his devotion to the cause of popular rights earned for him the name of the "peasant king." The revolutionary movement of 1848 enabled him to press his favorite ideas with greater force than before, and he began to take an active part in national politics. He was elected in four different places as representative to the Prussian National Assembly, where he at once made his mark as a radical leader, and an advocate for the rights of the people. His extensive legal acquirements secured his appointment as chairman of the committee for the revision of the Constitution, and to his foresight and resolution the most valuable liberal provisions of the new form are mainly due. In the spring of 1849 Waldeck was accused by some of his political opponents of a conspiracy against the Government, but after an examination which lasted seven months he was acquitted, and the charges were shown to be without the slightest foundation in reality. In the same year he retired from public life and devoted himself to his judicial duties and to literary pursuits. In 1860, although advanced in life, he again became a member of the Legislature and a prominent member of the democratic party. Old age and infirmities, however, led him to gradually withdraw from public life, although to the last he was in full sympathy with the liberal and progressive ideas of the age, and held fast to his hope of a German democratic unity, founded on popular education, popular intelligence, and popular freedom.

Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, F. R. G. S.

A telegram from Zurich, Switzerland, announces that Captain Charles Duncan Cameron, formerly British Consul at Massowah, Abyssinia, whose imprisonment by King Theodore occasioned the late Abyssinian war, died yesterday at Geneva, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. Captain Cameron was the son of an officer of the British army, and was himself commissioned as an ensign in the 45th Regiment in May, 1843. He served in the Kaffir war in 1846-47, and for his services received the Kaffir war medal. In 1851 he was employed on diplomatic services in the Zulu country. He acted as Kaffir magistrate at Kiptira, in the Natal District, and commanded the native irregulars in the Kaffir wars of 1852-3. Afterwards he was appointed to the staff of Lieutenant-General Sir Fenwick Williams, her British Majesty's Commissioner with the army in the East, and whilst so employed in Turkey he received the rank of captain on the 27th of March, 1855, and was appointed by General Williams to superintend the works of the fortifications then in course of erection at Erzeroum. Whilst at Kars, he volunteered to sally from the fortress to obtain provisions for the starving garrison. After the fall of Kars he was detached on special service to Trebizond. In 1858 he passed an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners, and obtained an honorary certificate for proficiency in the German, Swedish, Turkish, and Latin languages. In April, 1858, he was appointed Vice-Consul at Redoubt Kale. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society in November, 1858, and was appointed Consul for Abyssinia, to reside at Massowah, on the 30th of June, 1860. He was accompanied by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in his expedition into the interior in April, 1862, and proceeded to Gondar, for the purpose of presenting a letter and presents from Queen Victoria to King Theodore, in June, 1862. Captain Cameron was imprisoned by Theodore on January, 1864. He was rescued by the British army under General Napier in 1868. Captain Cameron's health was much broken by his long imprisonment, and his death is mainly to be attributed to the sufferings he endured while in the hands of Theodore.

THIRD EDITION

THE TARIFF AMENDMENT.

Filibustering Against It.

A War Cloud in Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Filibustering the Tariff Amendment to the Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the House of Representatives this morning, Mr. Schenck offered as an amendment to the Internal Tax bill the Tariff bill which he had given notice of. There was a good deal of excitement, and the anti-tariff men made every effort to defeat the amendment, and to prevent its introduction. After it had been read the House, by a vote of 80 yeas to 83 nays, refused to second the demand for the previous question, whereupon Mr. Schenck withdrew the amendment. A number of points of order were made as to his right to do this, all of which were overruled. Finally Mr. Schenck renewed his amendment, with then single modification as to the time at which it should take effect. The previous question was the seconded by a vote of 90 yeas to 83 nays. Thereupon the anti-tariff men commenced to filibuster and threaten to consume the day in dilitory motions.

FROM EUROPE.

Opinions of London Journals.

LONDON, June 4.—The *Spectator* issued to-day, asks indignantly if the Government has exchanged Gambia for the worthless tract adjoining Sierra Leone.

General Lindsay Taken to Task.

The *Saturday Review* admits the ill taste and uselessness of Lindsay's address in reference to the action of President Grant.

The *Daily News* hopes Lindsay's address to the troops has been misreported by telegraph.

Canadian Courage.

General George Napier to-day publishes in the newspapers a fresh endorsement of Canadian courage and loyalty.

An Ocean Steamer Ashore.

BREST, June 4.—The steamer La Louisiana has gone ashore between this city and St. Nazaire. It is thought she will succeed in getting off at the next high tide.

Defective Postal Service with France.

PARIS, June 4.—There is still much dissatisfaction in commercial circles with regard to the mail service to the United States. The press is unanimous in calling for a reform.

Rumored Alliance Between Russia and Egypt.

The Bourse is excited to-day in view of the new political alliance between Russia and Egypt. A great many cannon, muskets, and other warlike material have been ordered from Brussels and New York on the Viceroy's account.

A Struggle With the Sultan Imminent.

A large increase in the armament at the disposal of Egypt is suddenly apparent, and it is now almost certain that the Viceroy is preparing for a struggle against the Sublime Porte, and that Russia will lend him her aid.

Rumors About Prevost Paradol.

The rumors that Prevost Paradol will succeed M. Berthemy as Minister to Washington are again current, and seem to be well founded.

The Chinese Embassy to go Home Overland.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—Official papers of this city reiterate the statement that the Chinese Embassy will return home overland via Siberia.

The Spanish Abolition Project.

LONDON, June 4.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Madrid, writing to that journal, thinks that the scheme of Senor Moret, Minister of the Colonies, for the gradual emancipation from slavery in the Spanish possessions is a perfect failure.

The bill defeats the very object it intends to forward. He says the people are not favorable to the measure as it stands, points out its weaknesses, and ridicules them pitilessly.

The Italian Army Budget.

FLORENCE, June 4.—The new army budget has been voted by the Chambers, but not without a sharp struggle. The vote on the final passage stood 175 yeas to 107 nays.

A Portugese Appointment.

LISBON, June 4.—The appointment of Senor Da Costa as Portuguese Ambassador to Madrid is officially published to-day.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 4—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money 92¼, and for account 93. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90½; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅛d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, June 4.—Sugar afloat, 27s. Fine rosin quiet. Hops dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 4—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 93 for account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 89¼; 1865, old, 88¼; 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 29¼.

PARIS, June 4.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 72c.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—2 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10⅛d.; middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1500 for speculation and export. Wheat quiet and steady. Flour, 21s. 6d. Corn dull.

ANTWERP, June 4.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Burglary—Conviction of Charley Brown—He is Sent to the Penitentiary for Twenty-four Years.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Allison, P. J.

This morning the notorious Charley Brown was disposed of satisfactorily by the court and jury. He was convicted of three crimes, burglary, assault and battery with intent to kill Christian Esau, and assault and battery with intent to kill Catharine Esau. The facts of this fellow's case are few and simple, as proven by the Commonwealth's witnesses, for he had nothing whatever to say, yet they are fraught with the most serious consequences to himself. He was one of the three villains who on the night of April 26th last entered the residence of the old couple, Mr. and Mrs. Esau, at Germantown, gagged them in their bed, beat them about the head with a heavy iron jimmy, stole $400, and ran away. Adam Miller was the first of the worthies brought to justice, and he was last month convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of ten years. Brown fled to New York, where he was last week arrested by Mr. John Hartman. At the trial of Miller a young girl, who lived with him and who prepared a bag for the party to carry the jimmy, was also convicted, and she testified against Brown. The old folks were in court, and identified him without hesitation. A circumstance worth mentioning is, that this prisoner was once sentenced by Judge Allison for burglary to an imprisonment of twelve years, and after serving nine years of his term he was pardoned by the Governor at the instance of the Prison Agent, who endeavored in vain to obtain the approval of Judge Allison to the move, and who spoke of him as a young man "saved" by the benevolence of those then in power. This day's proceedings show that he was not saved in the sense intended by the Agent.

His Honor, in imposing sentence, reminded him that a long time ago he had sentenced him to an imprisonment of twelve years upon three convictions of burglary. There were three other charges against him, which were submitted without evidence, with the approval of the court. By a misplaced sympathy on the part of some of the parties connected with the prison, earnest efforts were made to procure the exercise of Executive clemency upon his behalf which, at the expiration of nine years, succeeded in releasing him from prison. He, the Judge, always refused to subscribe his name to this appeal, because he knew Brown had been the leader of a gang of desperadoes in the Northern Liberties, who preyed upon the citizens of that locality. Punishment had no effect upon him, as this recent affair, following so closely upon his release from prison, proved. He therefore deemed it his duty to impose the full term allowed by the law, which upon the three convictions was an imprisonment of twenty-four years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Tilman Homicidet—Atkinson Convicted of Murder in the Second Degree, and Sentenced to an Imprisonment of Twelve Years.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.

In the case of William Atkinson, colored, tried for the murder of John Tilman, colored, the jury came into Court for further instructions, standing] then eight for murder in the first degree, and four for second degree. After being charged by the Court they retired, and at 12 o'clock returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Mr. Sheppard at once moved for judgment upon the verdict.

In answer to a question from the Court, Mr. Brooy, the prisoner's counsel, said he proposed to make no motion in the cause or oppose further delay to the final disposition of it.

The Court then sentenced the prisoner to twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Beer Stamp Counterfeiters Sentenced.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning Andrew J. Sherman and William B. Grover, convicted of counterfeiting beer stamps, were each sentenced to an imprisonment of two years.

Reassessment of Income Tax.

This morning a complaint was made by Mr. George Doll that the United States authorities, not satisfied with his income returns of several years past, had made a reassessment of his incomes for those years, and were about to proceed against him with penalties, and he asked an injunction to restrain them, on the ground that such reassessment was unconstitutional. The matter was argued upon both sides, and the Judge refused the injunction; but it is understood the revenue officers will proceed no further in the matter.

Opinions in Court of Common Pleas.

Registers' Court and Orphans' Court.

The following judgments were entered this morning:—By Ludlow, J.:—

1. Turner vs. Railroad. Report of jury. Report confirmed.
2. McGrath vs. Keenan. Demurrer. Demurrer overruled with leave to plead.
3. DeHaven vs. McGilly. Attachment dissolved.
4. Nixon's Estate. Petition to appoint trustee. Prayer granted.
5. Provenchere's estate. Exceptions to auditor's report. Exceptions sustained.
6. Lippincott's Estate. Petition for partition. Inquest quashed.
7. Montgomery's estate. Order made.
8. Will of Thomas Woodfull. Motion for an issue. Issue refused.

By Paxson, J.:—

1. Stinebaker vs. Wilson. Bill in equity. Bill dismissed.

THE STREETS.

The Citizens' Association vs. The Passenger Railway Companies—Judge Paxson's Decision this Morning—He Refuses to Grant the Prayer of the Memorialists.

This morning Judge Paxson delivered a decision in the case of the Citizens' Association vs. The Passenger Railway companies, in which the former pray that the court may send bills of indictment before the Grand Jury, charging the defendants with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of bad roadways.

The Judge considered this an extraordinary request without a corresponding emergency arising. He referred to the city ordinances and the laws of the State, pointing out the way in which the citizen could obtain redress for the alleged great public nuisance, none of which had as yet been taken advantage of by the petitioners. He held that if the Court became the prosecutors in this case, and of their own motion, without even a complaint made under oath, launch their bolts from the bench and point out individuals or corporations as proper subjects of indictment, all the good they could possibly accomplish in this particular case would be more than counterbalanced by the intolerable evils which might spring up from the precedent thus established. He also said that cases might arise, such as yellow fever or cholera suddenly breaking out in a large city, and requiring immediate steps to be taken for the protection of the public health, but the urgent necessity which would exist in that case was not apparent in the present.

In conclusion he indicated as follows, the conclusions to which the entire Court had arrived:—

"First. While a power resides in the Court to give in charge to the Grand Jury matters of serious public import, such as affect the public peace, or the existence of great nuisances, yet this power, which is a most delicate one, is never exercised unless under urgent necessity,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

ONE MORE ARGUMENT FOR A BETTER CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Now that the question of civil service reform has passed the stage of vituperation and reached that of argument, it may not be uninteresting to bring before the public a department of the Government where the essential principles of Mr. Jenckes' plan have been in operation for over a quarter of a century. In the United States Coast Survey we have an example of the results of permanence in office, of promotion determined by service and abilities, and of pay graduated by the value of services, and see their results in the devoted labor, so arduous as to require the highest talents of both body and mind of its members, and in the *esprit de corps* inciting the officers to their best work—showing how well this system of work is suited to the exigencies of our public service.

The Coast Survey had its nominal beginning almost at the creation of the Government, but its real work began when it came into the hands of its lamented chief, the late Alexander Dallas Bache. Under his supervision, the corps grew from the dozen officers who confined their efforts to certain special points on the shore to a body of more than one hundred. As the survey rose to importance, after President Jackson began the system of rotation in office, and developed under the cautious policy of a chief who knew enough to shelter it from politics, it was so fortunate as to escape the evils of that system. This branch of the public service is organized on a different basis from any other department of the Government. It has but three grades—*aid*, *sub-assistant*, and *assistant*—so that the chances of promotion are quite limited. The pay of none of these officers exceeds that of a captain of infantry of the same length of service. During the past decade the pay of the aids has not averaged over $600 per annum, and that of the two highest grades has been on the average less than $1600—salaries not calculated, it would seem, to induce men of ability to seek or retain positions in the service. The duties are severe, equalling, if not exceeding, in exposure and hardship those of the soldier's or sailor's life. The field parties remain the whole year at their work, employed on different parts of the coast at different seasons.

There are those who will imagine that such a life might have something of sportsman adventure about it. They will soon be disenchanted if they accompany a party into the field. Let them start with the chief of the party and his aids, after an early breakfast, for a day's work which is to last until five, and drag with him through some miles of swamp, determining the position of each lagoon and each bosky island. Let him sleep in a storm-shaken tent, miles away from all the conveniences of life, and repeat this year after year, and look forward to it as the work of his lifetime, and then estimate its fascination. It needs no more extended description to show that this is work which in itself is not highly desirable; that its remuneration is not such as to attract a man into it with the hope of soon accumulating a fortune; and yet no service in any country has been more fortunate in the character of its officers, none where the labor is more faithful and devoted, none where there is so little difficulty in selecting satisfactory candidates for any position which may become vacant. Young men of education, who would be insulted by the offer of any other inferior position in our civil service, eagerly accept the chance of the place of aid, with its pay less than a common laborer earns, though their work may be one continued hardship until their promotion comes.

We do not have to look far to find the main cause of this wide difference in the condition of this branch and the other divisions of our civil service. We find it in the nature of the tenure by which the officers hold their positions. Each appointment being for life, or during good behavior, every member of the corps is sure that diligent service is the only claim to his office, and that while he gives this nothing can ever forfeit his position. Further than this, the young men know that although, during their time of schooling, which lasts from six to seven years, they receive but small pay, and occupy quite subordinate positions, they have only to wait and work to achieve the highest position which their corps can give. There is some advantage in the limited extent of the promotion. An able officer arrives at the highest stage of the rank of the corps during his youth, and feels then that the promotion of the future is the elevation in the esteem of his compeers which able work alone can give. The grades of rank are enough to express the successive stages in the educational progress of the officer, without affording an opportunity for the incumbent of any position to be continually seeking promotion, an evil which is likely to exist whenever a whole lifetime may be spent in successive advancements.

There are those who have asserted, some of them no doubt with conviction that it was more than a good war-cry, that any civil-service system which embodied the idea of permanence in office and systematic promotion, based on value of services, would lead to the formation of an aristocracy of office-holders. Expressed in this way, the well-informed reader is apt to laugh at the assertion, and think it unworthy of argument; but to credit the propounders of this argument with something better than the silly idea their words express, we will suppose they mean that a body of office-holders, intelligent, trained in the art of association, secured against the world while they fulfilled their tasks, might prove too powerful for safety. With their influence, they might have something of the same dangerous power now held by such large systems of corporations as the national banks. Although the temptations to political efforts on the part of the officers of the Coast Survey have been, on the whole, as great as they could be expected to be in any department of the civil service; although, as a remarkably intelligent body, it would have had great opportunities if such a position could give them, we have yet to hear that the liberties of the country have been menaced by it, or that it is the seed of the coming aristocracy.

Nor can it be asserted that it is the accidents of this Coast Survey service which make its positions seem so desirable to those seeking public employment. There is no showy uniform, no sounding titles bringing a traditional respect. Whatever credit attaches to the service and reflects upon its officers is to be attributed solely to the reputation for skillful work which has been gained by the corps. We must leave it to the microscopic eye of some of the objectors to Mr. Jenckes' plan to discern the reason why this system, which works so cheaply and effectively in the difficult work of surveying our extended coast line, cannot be applied to another coast work, namely, the collection of our customs; or why a plan which secures faithful service from parties of civilians, working in positions where they cannot be closely watched, might not secure a like efficiency in the other branch of our much-abused revenue system.

A PORTUGUESE McFARLAND.

From the N. Y. World.

A small country reads us a great lesson on a great subject. This is not surprising. Says old Ben Jonson:—

> "It is not growing like a tree
> In bulk, doth make men better be."

And if not men, not nations. A Portuguese husband, much more certainly and plainly wronged in his affections than the dull creature McFarland, has just given the world an infinitely higher and more equitable type of conjugal vengeance than he. This Lusitanian "Othello," D'Aveira by name, a man of excellent social position, was married to a young Brazilian beauty only nineteen years old, whom he is described as loving with a fervor usual, perhaps, with husbands in Lisbon. It is the frequent fate of husbands married to charming young ladies of nineteen to possess intimate friends of their own sex who fully appreciate the fascinations of their wives. Senhor D'Aveira had not escaped this fate. His intimate friend was a certain Senhor Garrett, a conspicuous member of Lisbon society, and a man of letters alike in public and in private. The Paris *Figaro*, in commenting upon the appearance of Lord Cole as a correspondent in the recent Mordaunt case in London, oddly mistook the meaning of the phrase, and pointed out, to the amazement of all Frenchmen, that puritanical severity of British morals which makes "correspondence" on the part of a married woman with any man but her husband a criminal offense. Not even in England is "correspondence" in such circumstances as yet a crime. But in and out of England it is worse than a crime—for it is a blunder. So it proved in Portugal.

The husband of Senhora D'Aveira discovered his wife's correspondence with his friend Garrett, forced from her a full and fatal confession of all that he most dreaded yet most determined to hear, and thereupon proceeded—to murder the guilty lover? Not at all. His first act was to put to death his wife, which he did in the most considerate possible way; first stupefying her with chloroform, and then strangling her with his hands. Othello would doubtless have done as much had anæsthetics been known in his time, for his use of the bolster was clearly intended to have the same effect on Desdemona which chloroform had on Senhora D'Aveira.

The lady once out of the way, her lord sent word to the false friend that he longed to send him after his paramour. Senhor Garrett, struck with horror and remorse, refused point blank to meet his injured friend in the way "customary among gentlemen." He informed Senhor D'Aveira, however, that on a given day, at a given time, he should leave Lisbon forever by the train to Paris, and that if Senhor D'Aveira designed to shoot him an opportunity would then offer. This magnanimity had its effect. Instead of repairing with a revolver to the railway station and blowing out the brains of Garrett, D'Aveira got into a cab, went to the police office, and gave himself up as the murderer of his wife. The murdered lady was buried amid the tears and flowers of the capital. The murderer lies in jail awaiting his trial. The self-exiled lover has gone to France to enter a Trappist monastery, where he will divide his time between digging his own grave and praying for pardon, and where he will only be allowed to speak with his fellow-creatures once a week, on Thursdays, and then for the cheerful purpose of bidding them "remember death." Here are all the materials of a genuine tragedy; but it is not upon the literary or the sentimental aspects of the case that we just now care to dwell. What we desire to insist upon is the dignity and the logic of these proceedings of the Portuguese husband as compared with the low, selfish, and cowardly conduct of the slayer of Richardson. The suffering which alone can excuse a man for taking the life of a man who has inflicted it upon him should be so intense as to make life unendurable by the sufferer himself. D'Aveira, in surrendering himself to justice, courts the death which McFarland so eagerly sought to escape. In killing Richardson rather than his wife, McFarland insulted the latter by the implication that, though she had betrayed him, it was only because she was the tool of a superior nature. The Portuguese gentleman exhibited a much finer feeling of respect for the capacity and the responsibility of woman. Nor can the behavior of the paramour, Garrett, be pronounced other than delicate and refined. The whole story, in short, reveals a social order so much superior to that hot and hugger-muggering incoherence of the conjugal system which was exhibited to us by the history of Richardson and the McFarlands, and applauded by the Beechers and the Frothinghams, that one is tempted to hope Portugal may give herself the trouble of sending out to us a missionary enterprise for the reform of Boston matrimony and Indiana divorces.

THE BATTLE OF THE BRICKS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Not to be outdone by the Yankees in anything, England has treated herself to a civil war, to which she points us with a good deal of complacency. It has taken the form of a siege. The Brickmakers' Union is the attacking force; the besieged "a party by the name of Johnson." The siege of Troy and the long investment of Jerusalem pale their ineffectual horrors before the remarkable details of this modern beleaguerment. It is true, the bloody conflict is compacted within a small space, but it has gone on now for a twelve-month, and is fully endued with all the pomp and panoply of glorious war. There are the two independent, belligerent powers; there is Mr. Johnson, fortified in his back dining-room; there are the brickmakers, like the fiery Huns, deploying under "their sulphurous canopy;" there are perpetual pale sentinels of chambermaids and stable-boys upon the ramparts; there are bombs; there are infernal machines: and there certainly will be human gore. A heroic constable, such as he who erst descended like avenging fate upon General O'Neill and bore him off by the breeches from amid the deadly host, would probably put a summary end to this carnage; but England remains neutral as in our own civil war, and declines to form any alliance either with the serried ranks of the brickmakers or with Mr. Johnson.

The history of this first year of the Battle of the Bricks is as follows:—Mr. Johnson is a builder and a Briton. Being, like all Britons, an epitome in miniature of the pluck and doggedness of John Bull, he was resolved to build in his own way, and that the most direct way to furnish him with bread and butter. The Manchester Union issued an edict forbidding the shaping of stone in the quarries or the manufacture of brick by machinery. Mr. Johnson disregarded the ordinance, and went on quietly with his business in these two methods, as usual. Upon which he was denounced and placed under the ban. For more than a year he has lived in dread of assassination. He is compelled to steal from place to place like a convict, under cover of the night. "I have not dared," he says, "to go home in my own carriage for twelve months. No one, at present, knows where I sleep. My servants dare not remain in my house; my friends are afraid to come near me. If I go to bed, it must be for dog-sleep, and always on the alert." His timber yards have been fired; daily attempts are made to assassinate him; bottles filled with explosive materials, and packed in clay, are thrown into his premises; a train of powder, about a month ago, was laid under his house, which, if it had not been accidentally discovered, would have blown it and his family to atoms. So extraordinary is the whole affair, and so closely allied to an actual siege, that the police refuse to interfere, unless "paid for work outside of their duty." Mr. Johnson, "before proceeding to hire armed men, under his own control," appeals to the Home Secretary for protection, but so far without effect. The press denounce violently the inaction of the Government, and compare the recent outrages of the trades' unions in Sheffield and Manchester with the brigandage in Greece; but brickmakers and police continue calmly on their course, without interfering with each other. "Truly," says Mr. Johnson, "my case is a hard one," which is at least a mild way of putting it.

Joking apart, the affair is a most remarkable one, and affords us a curious glimpse into the action and reaction of the English Government and people against each other. That any body of men should be permitted for a year to thus make open war upon an individual for legally pursuing a legal business seems incredible to Americans. Symptoms of weakness such as this will soon lead us to doubt whether John Bull is not stronger everywhere else than at home. When he makes war against the Russians, the Indians, or Chinese, he moves as a unit; the son of a peer commands the regiment, and builders and brickmakers fill up the ranks; the glory of Old England incites the whole body. But it is a curious question whether Old England at home is not in the condition of that body of which Æsop tells us when legs, arms, and stomach fell into dissension, and conspired against the head. "Why should it rule over us?" said they. "Whatever brains it had once are worn out." We would be loth to suspect a parallel case on the other side of the water. But the sniffs of contempt with which royalty is put to the test now and then, as in the Mordaunt case, are ominous; and so was the haste with which the House of Lords lately got out of the scales into which they had placed themselves to be weighed. But the astounding respect which the Government pays to the belligerent brickmakers is a more significant sign than all, and one which he who runs may read.

HOW IT STRIKES A SAVAGE.

From the N. Y. Times.

As a people, we have been greatly described. Travellers have decended upon us from every point of the compass, and, notebook in hand, have compiled for the information of a wondering world marvellous sketches of the great nation of the West. At last, however, we have found the long-sought-for impartial observer—the critic born of our own soil, who is yet as destitute of native prepossessions as of foreign prejudices. The noble red man is at Washington in all his unculturled and polysyllabic majesty, and in numbers sufficient to hold a council in the Capitol.

When it was lately reported that Spotted Tail feared his veracity would suffer from a recital of the marvels he had seen, we made sundry ineffectual guesses as to what special novelty could have so powerfully impressed the great chief. Now we have found a key to the mystery. The less reticent Red Cloud has not waited for a return to his people to give his impressions of our civilization. From the safe altitude of his hotel balcony he has looked upon things as they are, but instead of being awed by the sight of the latest products of centuries of refinement and invention, his savage mind is absolutely moved to mirth at the contemplation of the triumphs of modern fashion as displayed in ladies' bonnets, dresses, and waterfalls. What he would think of their boots, we can only dimly conjecture; and it would be no less interesting to know whether Thunder Skin and her sisters will be moved to a jealous emulation of the inexpressibly graceful stoop which is inseparably associated with paniers and high heels.

For the elucidation of questions so interesting, we would suggest that Gen. Parker reconsider his resolution to keep the Great Chief out of the reach of the interviewers. Even should some enterprising publisher induce the hero of the Sioux to give his impressions to the world, it is probable that we may then have reached a new cycle of fashionable change, and that the old may appear as ludicrous to us as it now does to Red Cloud. And besides, it is in the nature of things impossible that the Chief can know as much about his own opinions as an enterprising interviewer could extract from him, even with the disadvantage of conversing through an interpreter. Were this embarrassing prohibition but removed, a flood of light might be thrown upon our institutions. The immense talking power of Congress could scarcely fail to receive its meed of unsophisticated admiration, while a vague astonishment would be elicited regarding the crowds of people who throng the capital with no ostensible occupation, and no perceptible means of living. It is sad to think that we may never know whether Red Cloud and his companion braves ever felt moved to invest in a pearl-colored beaver, or to carry an umbrella with them as a memento of civilization. What their opinions may be about ice-cream and mixed drinks are as much lost to posterity as their judgment about the tariff, the income tax, or the value of Congress from a purely business point of view. There is still a chance, however, of the imaginative faculty of the interviewer coming into play, and inventing for us a complete synopsis of the opinions of Mrs. White Cow-Rattler and Mrs. Thunder Skin on the manners and customs of the pale faces.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session at Philadelphia, have been engaged during the present week in consolidating the boards and committees of the missionary organization, and compacting and perfecting the financial machinery of the united body in order that its future conduct may be easy and effective. One of the most important improvements made is the removal of the consolidated Boards of Home Missions from Philadelphia to New York—the vote in favor of this city standing 306 to 153. Such a result was only to be expected. The delegates to the Assembly are men of wide-awake intelligence as well as piety, and shrewd enough to perceive the importance of finding a leverage for great religious operations in the centre of both commercial and mental enterprise. There is a certain force, freedom, and sweep in the very air of New York that give to every business undertaking based here a strong propulsion to success. New York has rank vigor enough to spare for the help of a dozen sluggish places such as Philadelphia or Chicago, and is equally ready to send missionaries to lead their sleepy inhabitants to heaven, or repeaters to do their voting for them, as occasion may require.

But while congratulating our reverend friends of the Assembly upon the acumen displayed in their choice, we feel constrained not to allow the occasion to pass without addressing a grave word of warning to our staid Quaker sister city. It has always been supposed that it was against her will that the currents of trade and enterprise of every kind steadily ebbed from her to New York. When her capitalists were forced to come here to establish bases of operations, even to start a line of steamers, we gave her credit at least for viewing the secession with a wry face. We held it to be her misfortune, and not her fault, that she was always left high and dry on the lee-shore; that not only trade, but even empty-headed fashion, passed her by. We deemed her worthy of sympathy when, year by year, tradespeople, brokers, artists, journalists, everybody, in short, in whom was a breath of energy, fled precipitately from under the cloud of stagnation that involved her, as the righteous of old from the unhappy, befogged cities of the plain. But we learn with surprise of late that this desertion is looked upon with complacency by our sister city. She has looked so long and steadfastly at her own image that, like Narcissus, she has fallen in love with it. What can taste, refinement, culture, ask more in a city than her comfortable boxes of dwellings, faced by Fairmount water works and backed by her markets? Nothing in human nature, of course, can surpass Penn. Perfection being thus reached in every count, she has resolved to lie down, inexorably finished for all time, lapsing into a state of as utter passivity as Buddha himself. The Treaty Elm throws its shadow of torpidity to her uttermost limit. She has set up the image of Penn on all her public places, upon her streets, even to the bakers' wagons that roll therein. Woe to him who jars her rest now with vulgar motions of trade or reform! Be he capitalist, man of genius, or colored lecturer, she sends him to New York snubbed and silenced.

Is it worth while to try to rouse her? Has she determined, like the drowning Frenchman, that she will be dead and nobody shall save her? After all, may not this utter torpor be a wholesome spectacle in the hurly burly of American life, and serve the same purpose of incitement to solemn and melancholy thoughts of death and the decay of all things as a cemetery in the midst of a crowded city? Such, doubtless, is the useful end designed for our comatose sister. We stand aside, therefore, and regard her with respectful silence. Peace to her slumbers!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 tu 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and its supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL, }
ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870. }
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT,
5 5 t 6 6 Secretary to Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.
NOTICE IS HERBBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.
By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting o Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth3st

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operater at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 233 BROADWAY, New York.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1870.

To WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER, Esq.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, having every confidence in your ability, integrity, and personal worth, as well as your patriotic devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and eminent fitness as a Representative, respectfully request the use of your name as the Republican candidate to represent the Fifth District of Pennsylvania in the Forty-second Congress, and in the event of your acceptance pledge to you our support and every honorable effort to secure your election:—

William Morris Davis,
R. Garsed,
C. C. Newhall,
George M. Newhall,
Jerh Robbins,
F. B. Reeves,
J. C. Jones, Jr.,
E. S. Pinckney,
B. J. Leedom,
John M. Leedom, M. D.,
Joshua L. Bailey,
William B. Buck,
James M. Aertsen,
W. H. Graves,
Stephen Coulter,
Thomas A. K. Gill,
R. P. Cullagh,
Samuel Leonard,
James B. Leonard,
J. C Strawbridge,
L. P. Thompson,
Nathan B. Johnson,
Davis S. Brown, Jr.,
R. Frank Palmer,
Allen Cuthbert,
George J. Williams,
Alfred Hunt,
H. P. McKean,
Benjamin R. Smith,
Charles J. Wister,
S. A. Mountain,
Robert B. Unicen,
Albert Moore,
Edward Clement,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
R. P. Morton,
J. C. Mercer,
Wm. B. Rogers, Jr.,
J. F. Caldwell,
William H. Webb,
W. A. Church,
Charles L. Eberle,
George Hardy,
I. Newton Baker,
C. D. Cassel,
H. S. Cassel,
R. K. Shoemaker,
B. Shoemaker,
Thomas P. Stokes,
John B. Garrett,
Charles J. Rainey,
F. D. Sherman,
James S. Young,
C. H. Rogers,
C. Rogers,
S. G. Dennisson,
Harry Rogers,
William Harker,
Paschal Hacker,
John Allen,
William Allen,
James A. Courtney,
Alfred L. Potter,
Lewis Eckel,
J. Sidney Smith,
Joseph Fling,
John Rule,
William F. Carr,
Daniel B. Smith,
Charles S. Folwell,
A. B. Hagware,
Theodore Asmead,
Joseph Davis,
William Bardens,
L. Mifflin,
Alexander W. Wister,
George Widdis,
George W. Widdis,
William H. Hoskins,
William J. Coward,
John Wilson,
Alonzo Johnson,
Alonzo Miller,
F. L. Wenzell,
Samuel Jones,
Wm. Silver,
Geo. H. Burgin, Jr.,
Chas. Weiss,
Paul Pohl, Jr.,
J. Henry Tilge,
R. F. Boswell,
O. H. Cummings,
S. T. Bealle,
J. W. Bradley,
Charles E. Elmes,
Charles T. Bergin,
H. A. Stevenson,
V. B. Keeve,
Wm. Parvin, Jr.,
Thomas F. Jones,
Jos. B. Bussier,
Charles E. Morgan,
John Thomas,
Geo. A. Warder,
Elliston P. Morris,
Wm. E. Bechtel,
Wm. H. Clouch,
James B. Graff,
E. Otis Kendall,
Charles Bullock,
Maurice A. Hoyt,
E. F. Shoenberger,
Galloway C. Morris,
William Kite,
G. Banks Wilson,
Charles M. Burns, Jr.,
G. Wilbur Russell,
Benjamin B. Pittield,
Samuel Conrad,
Albert Ashmead,
Wm. Ashmead, M. D.,
George W. Malin, M. D.,
Abm. Rex,
J. L. Errenger,
Edgar H. Butler,
Franklin Shoemaker,
Francis Stokes,
Edw. Starr,
Howard Williams,
Henry P. Lloyd,
Thomas P. Rowlett,
Spencer Roberts,
Charles Walker,
Thomas Livezey,
Wm. C. Morgan, Jr.,
Reed A. Williams,
Mathias Maris,
Wm. N. Needles,
George Nicholas,
Joseph H. Siddall,
Van Camp Bush,
George W. Mason,
Charles Noble, Jr.,
J. Livezey,
Wm. R. Dunton, M. D.,
Theodore A. Mehl,
David Stuart,
Henry Bentley,
Ellicott Fisher,
R. R. Phillips,
John H. Burgin,
John H. Lewars,
Geo. W. Fiss,
E. F. Houghton,
Wm. Barnes,
J. F. Smith,
Geo. Clay,
John M. Smith,
Christian Hess,
Samuel Wass,
M. L. Finckel,
F. A. Fiss,
Chas. S. Rhodes,
James Bonsall,
John Bulloch,
Daniel Lindsey,
Gabriel Upten,
John smith,
James Shaw,
J. P. Aertsen,
C. M. Bayard,
J. D. Rodney,
John Rodney,
Frank A. Byram,
Alfred Bosley,
Samuel Botton,
Charles W. Otto,
Wm. Wynne Wister,
Wm. B. Churchman,
W. C. Watson,
Samuel W. Wray,
Thomas N. Cook,
John S. Haines,
E. H. Bonsall,
Thomas Meehan,
S. Welsh, Jr.,
William Swift,
James S. Jones,
T. A. Newhall,
C. A. Newhall,
H. L. Newhall,
Thomas E. Jones,
William A. Knight,
Charles W. Wharton,
Francis R. Cope,
William Biddle,
Samuel M. Bines,
Samuel Mason,
C. J. Churchman,
John W. Cadbury,
Jonathan Evans,
William Meilor,
Moses Brown, Jr.,
Wm. Darrach, Jr., M. D.,
Bayard Butler,
Horace Pinckney,
J. Fraley Smith,
William Hinckle,
James R. Greeves,
Thomas Stewardson, Jr.,
Joseph S. Lovering, Jr.,
John Jay Smith,
E. A. Hoyt,
John J. Lytle,
Josiah D. Brooks,
Joseph B. Altemus,
Charles Jackson,
Alexander Bacon,
G. V. dost,
Norton Johnson,
Harry W. Price,
J. Wister Evans,
James Whitall,
Anthony M. Kimber,
William T. Richards,
Daniel Maule,
William H. Howell,
Benjamin H. Shoemaker,
Edward Armstrong,
T. Ellwood Zell,
William B. Sloever,
Larkin Pennell,
Thomas C. Garrett,
William H. Bacon,
James B. Cope,
Philip C. Garrett,
William L. Corse,
Levi B. Stokes,
William P. Bangs,
Benjamin A. Deacon,
Robert B. Leitch,
Edward Hayes,
Percival Collins,
Kiegiewa B. Gibbs,
E. W. Clark,
John P. Levy,
W. B. Whitney,
F. S. Kimball,
Thomas Cunningham,
Albert E. Reilig,
E. B. Gregg,
John Gregg,
Harry Gravenstine,
James Cairns,
David Nealey,
C. H. Kleaver,
John Thurman,
Alfred J. Marsland,
Samuel Parker,
Charles H. Wolf,
H. Buchanan,
C. B. Johnson,
Joseph Allen Shaffer,
William Green,
Jacob Kephart,
Hiram A. Carr,
Jackson Thomas,
William Richerson,
Thomas H. Blue,
Gideon P. Philler,
Henry Rynerd,
George F. Anderson,
Baboo Seniah,
Wm. Jackson,
Richard Robinson,
N. W. Harman,
Alfred Smith,
Elijah Baynard,
Johnston Parmly,
Thomas Baker,
Jeremiah Parker,
R. Birkner,
Nehemiah Loper,
James Wright,
James Richardson,
Henry Lyons,
David H. Livezey,
Joseph Fussell,
C. C. Jackson,
A. Mayhow,
R. R. Cope,
Charles S. Pancost,
Edward Cope, Jr.,
A. G. Elliot,
J. G. Mitchell,
Alex. Bacon,
S. Harvey Thomas,
Samuel Harvey, Jr.,
Samuel W. Bell,
F. Wilson Lloyd,
John F. B andy,
Wm. H. Loyd,
Frank S. Borden,
Jacob T. Williams,
Samuel W. Bell,
Edward H. Hance,
Wm. E. S. Baker,
Josephus Roberts,
Reed A. Williams, Jr.,
F. H. Williams,
Elwood Bonsall,
D. Trump,
John Strawbridge,
Thomas Moore, M. D.,
Samuel Harrison,
John Horn,
Robert J. Siddall,
Theodore W. Siddall,
J. S. Perot,
John R. French,
David T. Burr,
Ellwood Johnson,
Edward Johnson,
Charles Noble, M. D.,
Thad. L. Leavitt, M. D.,
Conyers Button,
Charles Harkinson,
Edw. Snowden,
T. C. Henry,
Enos T. Doran.
George Jones,
J. B. Winder,
James S. Kirk,
John Hallowell,
William Owen,
John Stoll,
Jos. Smith Wilson,
John W. Williams,
Aspinal Radcliffe,
William D. Fry,
David F. Henry,
Jos. H. Barner,
Lewis Anderson,
Jos. Carlile,
Wm. Laws,
Isaac James,
John Turner,
Edward Smith,
Nathan Riely,
John Perry,
Jacob R. Deller,
Wm. C. Deller,
Harry Redles,
George Redles,
Jonathan Jones,
Charles L. Jones,
Clement Jones,
Charles B. Williams,
F. C. Williams,
Robert S. Spencer,
Charles H. Spencer,
Isaac Pugh,
Charles H. Curtis,
Charles F. Siddons,
Thomas Magarge,
John L. Mason,
Harry P. Meyers,
Robert Richards,
B. Homer.
J. L. Forrell,
William N. Johnson,
Thomas H. Garrett,
J. L. Carraziaus,
J. C. Jenkins.
Thomas A. Gummey.

GERMANTOWN, May 30, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., and am deeply sensible of the confidence you repose in me. I have long been an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and of the measures of policy in which our district is so closely identified.

These considerations, and the hearty support offered by your letter, have decided me to permit the use of my name for the Republican nomination.

In case of such nomination and an election, I shall endeavor to promote the prosperity of the whole district.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

WM. ROTCH WISTER.

To Hon. Wm. Morris Davis, Messrs. Richard Garsed, Joshua L. Baily, Wm. Allen, Dr. William Ashmead, and others. 14

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE
PURE WHEAT WHISKY,
Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—
All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.
But the difficulty has been to obtain
Alcoholic Liquors Pure.
The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.
Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a
PURE WHISKY
To accomplish beneficial results.
Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of
Keystone Wheat Whisky
Are enabled to offer a
Pure Whisky
Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its
Nutritious Qualities,
And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.
We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.
T. J. MARTIN & CO.
N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.
Price per bottle, $1 50.
Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st., PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.
Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.
Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.
Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—
Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 2 ths 1m
Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.
Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

CARRIAGES, ETC.

CARRIAGES
WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRI

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The decoration of the soldiers' graves of the Revolutionary war and the Mexican war, and also of the late Rebellion, will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Franklin Cemetery.

—The annual session of the Worthy Grand Lodge of the A. P. A. will commence at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

—Last evening an Italian named Battista Rosenza, it is alleged, stabbed William Dunn, residing at the northeast corner of Front and Washington streets, in the side, with a penknife, producing a severe wound. The affair grew out of a quarrel between the parties while at work on a school-house in Third street, near Lombard. Battista Mosoha, another workman, it is alleged, struck Dunn on the head with a sledge-hammer. The accused were all locked up in the Third District Station House for a hearing to-day.

—A large meeting of the members of the Knights of St. Crispin was held last evening at their hall, Seventh street, below Chesnut. Reports were read showing that several of the hands were unemployed owing to a dullness of the trade, while others were out of employment in consequence of an attempt having been made by a city firm to reduce their wages. The married men who are out of employment owing to the attempted reduction of their wages receive $10 per week from the society, while the single men receive about $6. The society is now one of the largest trade societies in the United States.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 114¼.

—The abolition of the tax on gross receipts is to be considered to-day by the House.

—Spencer Wright was hanged at Eastville, Va., yesterday, for a murder committed in April, 1868.

—A new Funding bill will be presented to the House on Monday next, by the Ways and Means Committee.

—The total losses of the Fenians during the late raid are now stated at eleven killed and seventeen wounded, three mortally.

—Reports from the Red River, as to Riehl's intentions, are contradictory. One despatch says that he is dissatisfied with the Manitoba bill and will resist; another, that he is robbing the mails to obtain funds for a flight to the United States.

—The National Sengerfest will begin at Cincinnati on Wednesday, June 15.

—There has been a severe storm on the Northern Pacific coast. Several vessels are reported wrecked and lives lost.

—William A. Summers, of Boston, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Walcott Hamlin, lately appointed Supervisor, has been assigned to Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

—A despatch from Wilmington, North Carolina, says the Republican County Convention, which closed its session there on Thursday evening, nominated a colored man for State Senator, three colored men for the Assembly, and a colored Sheriff. The many colored candidates nominated has caused dissatisfaction among the whites, and a split is expected.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the President was requested to communicate information, if he has any, regarding the reported persecution of Israelites in Roumania. Pending the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the discussion of the Tax bill was continued, the income clause being under consideration. Amendments were adopted limiting the allowance for house rent to $500, adding to the exemptions losses by floods, and prohibiting the publication of returns. Mr. Beck's amendment requiring the tax to be deducted from United States bonds was rejected. On reaching the last section of the bill the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Strong measures against betting on races are promised by the English Goveanment.

—Great complaints are made by Americans resident in London of the irregularities of the Atlantic mail service.

—Shirley Brooks succeeds the late Mark Lemon as active editor of *Punch*.

—Arrangements have been completed for the annexation of the Duchy of Lauenburg to the Kingdom of Prussia.

—A majority of the Cortes Committee on abolition of slavery are in favor of postponing complete emancipation for sixty years.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The Assembly met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. The first business being the election of professors, directors, and trustees of the various institutions under the control of the Church, the present incumbents were re-elected.

The report of the Publication Committee was then resumed, Dr. C. C. Beatty, Hon. William Strong, and Hon. W. E. Dodge discussing the report until the hour of adjournment.

Evening Session.—It was ordered that Hon. W. E. Dodge and James Brown, Esq., of New York, be added to the committee already appointed to visit the churches of Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland.

Rev. M. Chapman introduced a resolution declining, on behalf of the General Assembly, to assume charge of Highland University, which was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, presented certain communications from the Free Church of Scotland illustrating the Sustentation Fund of that Church. The documents were referred to the Committee on Sustentation Fund.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Publications was resumed and discussed, the particular matter in dispute being the authorization of the raising of $100,000 for the Publication Committee, such amount to be included in the $5,000,000 Memorial Fund. The section was so amended as to apply the amount to all Presbyterian interests, and the report was adopted.

Dr. William Adams moved that the Assembly adjourn *sine die* to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, which was agreed to.

Dr. Howard Crosby then read the reports on church erection and extension, already published, which were adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Heidelburg Catechism was agreed to. The Assembly then adjourned.

An Important Will—Value of Estate $1,000,000

Extracts of the will of the late Amos Phillips have appeared in the daily papers. The following is the document in full:—

The will of the above-named gentleman was admitted to probate on Tuesday. It shows that while he was not unmindful of the church with which he had been for many years connected, and charitable organizations connected with it, he made most ample provision for those of his household who survived him.

The following contains all the bequests, public and private, those portions only being omitted which in legal phraseology are called surplusage.

THE WILL.

Be it remembered, That I, Amos Phillips, gentleman, being of sound and disposing mind and understanding, have made and ordained this as my last will and testament, in manner following, that is to say:—

Imprimis—I order and direct all my just debts and funeral expenses to be fully paid and satisfied as soon as may be convenient after my decease.

Item—I give and bequeath unto John Flowers and Theodore Kitchen, their executors and administrators, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in bonds and mortgages, as hereinafter directed, to be held by them, to collect and receive the interest thereof, and pay the same unto my son Charles G. Phillips, for and during the term of his natural life, so that the same shall not be liable for any of his contracts, debts, or engagements, nor shall the same be subject to anticipation, and from and immediately after the decease of my son Charles Phillips, then in trust to and for the use and behoof of all and every the lawful child and children which he may have, or the lawful issue of such of them as may be deceased, their several and respective heirs.

Item—I give and bequeath to the said Charles G. Phillips and John Flowers, M. D., their executors and administrators, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in bonds and mortgages, as hereinafter directed, held to them, their executors and administrators, in trust, to collect and receive the interest thereof and pay the same to my three grand children, children of my dear son Jonathan D. Phillips, deceased—Frank D., Charles D., and Maria Phillips.

Item—I give and bequeath to each of my grandchildren the sum of $5000, as they respectively come of age, if in the discretion of my executors they are trustworthy.

Item—I give and bequeath to the Ladies' United Aid Society of the M. E. Church, five bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of one thousand dollars each, clear of all taxes, to make my endowment fund up to ten thousand dollars.

Item—I give and bequeath to my sister, Rachel Reeder, during all the term of her natural life, the sum of three thousand dollars per year, in quarterly payments, clear of all taxes.

Item—I give and bequeath to Mary P. Flowers, wife of William Flowers, my wife's niece, five hundred dollars, to be paid her two months after my death.

Item—I give and bequeath to each of my nieces, daughters of Henry Phillips, the sum of $200.

Item—I give and bequeath to my niece, Eliza Roberts, the sum of $200.

Item—I give and bequeath to Annie Flowers and Emma Flowers the sum of $200 each.

Item—I give and bequeath to Margaret Musgrave and Mary Smith, widows, the sum of $200 each.

Item—I give and bequeath to Sarah Searls the sum of $200.

Item—I give and bequeath to the trustees of the Attleborough M. E. Church $4000 in Philadelphia and Reading Railroad bonds, the interest to be used—one-third for necessary repairs to the church and fences around the burial ground, and to keep his family burial lot in good order, and the balance for the support of the minister.

Item—I give and bequeath to the Preachers' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the sum of $4000, mortgage bonds of the Lehigh Navigation Company, the interest to be applied as partial support of the necessitous cases of the superannuated and worn-out preachers of said Church, and the aged widows of such as have served for twenty years and upwards, and are dependent.

Item—I give and bequeath to the Old Men's Home of the city of Philadelphia one $1000 bond of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, the interest to be applied to the support of the institution, unless the principal is needed to put up a new building, and then to be so applied.

Item—I give and bequeath to my cousin, Rachel Manderson, the interest of $1000 during all the term of her natural life.

Item—I give and bequeath to Sarah McElrath the sum of $500.

Item—I give and bequeath to Jacob Cunings, my clerk, the sum of $200.

Item—All the residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, of whatever kind or wherever situated, I give to my son Charles Phillips and the children of J. D. Phillips, share and share alike, the children to receive their father's share as though he were living.

Item—I direct that Atwood Grace (attorney-at-law) shall be the legal adviser of my executors and trustees; and in case of any difficulty, the matter shall be submitted by my counsel and executors to F. Carroll Brewster, whose decision shall be final and binding upon all parties interested.

And lastly, I nominate my son Charles D. Phillips and Theodore Kitchen to be my executors of this my last will and testament, and hereby revoke all other wills and testaments by me at any time heretofore made.

In witness whereof, etc.

The will is dated on the 30th of April, 1869, and is witnessed by J. Plankington and Joshua Wright. The estate of Mr. Phillips is estimated to be worth a million of dollars, though some persons make it much higher than that.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·30 MOON SETS.....11·46
SUN SETS..... 7·26 HIGH WATER..... 5·30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
T. L. GILLESPIE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.
Bark Chief, Harding, Stettin, Workman & Co.
Bark Agnes Frazer, Cameron, Picton, N. S., L. Westergaard & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 36 hours from Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Norw. bark Atlantic, Jacobsen, 52 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.
N. G. bark Paul, Klatt, 44 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Addie Hale, Dailey, 15 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C Knight & Co.
Br. brig Lophema, Congden, 11 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig G. P. Geary, Conklin, 18 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr James Ponder, Jr., Williams, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris. Left in port bark Meace, Christian, loading for Philadelphia, to sail 8th June.
Br. schr Summerville, Sanford, from Demerara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 5 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 2 days from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Shearer, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, from Matanzas.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 4.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Juniata, with corn to Hoffman & Kennedy.
E. R. Postelthwaite, with lumber, for Gloucester, N. J.
Kate, with coal, for Elliott & Co.
Lady Washington, with coal, for Chester, Pa.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 3.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Lottie, with nails, for Baltimore.
F. E. James, with machinery, for Philadelphia.
W. S. Burton, with linseed, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 3.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Luan, R. H. Smith, New Era, R. J. Chard, M. Bartlett, Flour City, L. D. Collins, Charles, Sarah Ann, and Harvest Moon, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 3.—Passed in yesterday, schrs Gettysburg, from Charleston; Mary E. Femerica, from St. Mary's. Brig Robin, from Portland for Havana, dismasted on the 25th ult., reported in harbor for orders. The schr S. R. Thomas was got off the beach last night in a better condition than was expected, half of her cargo remaining in her.

In the harbor—Bark Ocean, bark unknown, brig George S. Berry, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; brig Robin, from Portland for Havana, dismasted and waiting for orders; two brigs unknown; and 26 schooners. No pilots off.

Wind SE. Thermometer 74.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Eureka, Carman, was at Inagua 21st ult. for Philadelphia in 10 days.

Bark S. B. Hale, White, hence, at Portland 1st instant.

Brig Ellen H., for Philadelphia, was at St. Johns, P. R., 14th ult.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Fall River 29th ultimo.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, at Warren 31st ult. from New Bedford.

Schr Wm. S. Hilles, Burgess, from Cienfuegos 5th ult., at Boston 2d inst.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, hence, at Rockport 27th ultimo.

Schr Jas. A. Crocker, Chase, hence, at Lynn 25th ultimo.

Schrs H. S. Brooks, Love, and Lizzie Mauli, Buell, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a lightvessel, exhibiting a fixed white light illuminating the entire horizon, will be placed, on or about June 1, 1870, in 3½ fathoms water, near the southeastern extremity of the shoal making out from Benoni's Point, entrance to the Choptank river, east side Chesapeake Bay, Maryland, to serve as a guide or leading mark for vessels bound up or down the river, and also as a guide to the channel between Castle Haven and Cliora Points, and into Tred Haven river and Fox's Hole creek anchorage, inside of Benoni's Point Bar. The light will be shown from sunset to sunrise, at an elevation of 34 feet, and should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the water, ten nautical miles. The vessel is 41 tons, new measurement, schooner-rigged, hull painted lead color, masts white, with the words "Choptank River" painted in large white letters on each side, and the number "25" in white on the stern.

A fog bell and fog horn will be sounded alternately during thick or foggy weather.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1870.

MEDICAL.

PILES CAN BE CURED!

DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED

VEGETABLE PILE CURE

Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.

The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.

CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.

The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high-seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs may be considered the most active general causes.

The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.

PRICE OF SINGLE BOTTLES, $1.

SIX BOTTLES, $5.

All Respectable Dealers and Druggists sell it.

PREPARED ONLY BY

B. F. GALLAGHER,

NO. 308 N. THIRD STREET,

5 23mwslmrp PHILADELPHIA.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sauceries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 44 North FIFTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$400,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	232,250·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
19,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	2,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,265,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	36,000·00
Real Estate	323,700·75
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $165,318·88	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.
WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS...2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$300,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,305·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary. See star

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,783,581

Losses paid since organization....$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869....$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69. 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,486·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$705,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,848
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,630
Loans on Collateral Security	23,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,344
Accrued Interest	20,307
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,000
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 24 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON.

JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200 000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandize, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones.
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Charles Millman,
Abram Rex,	Charles H. Stokes.

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GLASS.

205 GLASS. 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 9 1mrp] 211

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING
Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

INSTRUCTION.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1053 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 22s

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
COMMENCING JUNE 6.
RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING,
First time in this city, in English, of Adam's Comic Opera,
POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
Full strength of the troupe in the cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
BENEFIT OF MR. S. BEHRENS.
Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, the
THE HUGUENOTS.
Wednesday—BENEFIT OF A. S. PENNOYER,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
First appearance in Philadelphia of
MISS EMMA HOWSON.
Friday—Complimentary Benefit of
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.
LURLINE.
Box sheets open Thursday, June 2, at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
Reserved Seats, $1. 5 31

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 4,
FIFTH NIGHT of the World-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE.....JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MATINEE THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
LAST NIGHT OF JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 4,
Only night of Brougham's Drama of
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
WILKINS MICAWBER.....JOHN BROUGHAM
Concluding with the Drama of
THE GOLDEN FARMER,
By the full Company.
MONDAY—DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY FOR
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6,
With the original and world-renowned
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
FROM BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Under the personal supervision and immediate direction of the eminent Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
Who will positively appear at each performance, supported by his
EXCELSIOR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
Numbering
TWENTY-TWO FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS.

DAN BRYANT.	SHOO FLY!	DAN BRYANT.
DAN BRYANT.	SHOO FLY!	DAN BRYANT.
DAN BRYANT.	SHOO FLY!	DAN BRYANT.

Full particulars in programme and other announcements. Sale of seats will commence at ARCH STREET THEATRE on FR

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1870.

THE INCOME TAX.

THE ACTION of the House of Representatives yesterday in refusing to abolish the income tax will create much dissatisfaction and indignation in all parts of the country, except perhaps in a few of the extreme Western or Southern States, where not one man out of ten thousand has sufficient income to make him liable to the tax. The tax was continued mainly by the votes of the Western and Southern members, whose constituents are little affected by it, and who are anxious to throw as much as possible the burden of supporting the Government on other shoulders than their own. The disposition made of the tax by the House was to decrease it from five to three per cent., and to increase the exemption from one thousand to two thousand dollars. This will of course relieve many from the payment of the tax who are now liable to it, but it is not at all what is wanted. As has been explained again and again, it is not the amount of the tax that is objected to so much as its inquisitorial character. It is an unjust imposition that men should be compelled to disclose their most private business affairs, except under the pressure of a most urgent necessity. Such a necessity did exist when the income tax was first imposed, and knowing this, it was submitted to patiently, especially as a definite limit was placed upon it by Congress. The tax is no longer a necessity, and its objectionable features have been more and more apparent with each year of its existence, until the feeling against it is so strong that it is remarkable any member of Congress should have the temerity to vote for its continuance, if he hopes to retain his seat. We hope sincerely that the Senate will understand the temper of the people on this subject better than the House of Representatives seems to do, and will consent to its total abolition without any reservation whatever.

CONTESTED ELECTION EXPENSES.

THE practice of contesting elections to the National House of Representatives has of late years grown to be an evil of the first magnitude, and some measures are imperatively needed to prevent unsuccessful candidates drawing thousands of dollars from the treasury at every session of Congress as they do now. Under the very loose way in which matters are managed at present, contesting elections has become a profitable business, by which impudent and unscrupulous politicians are able to pocket large sums to which they have not the shadow of a claim. Most of the contestants who have appeared before the House lately have been able to present no arguments in support of their pretensions that were worthy of a moment's consideration, and yet the House has not only wasted its time in hearing them, but it has paid them handsomely for dancing attendance in the committee-room and for buttonholing members in the lobby. On Thursday the House adopted a resolution to pay to Caleb S. Hunt $2000, to J. H. Sypher $4000, to Louis S. Martin $4000, to George W. McCrane $3000, to Frank Morrey $3000, and to Michael Ryan $3500, for time spent and expenses incurred in the prosecution of their respective claims to seats in the House from the State of Louisiana.

As an offset to this a bill was introduced by Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, to regulate the compensation in the case of contested elections. This provides that no money shall be paid in a contested election case to either the sitting member or the contestant until the case is determined, when the mileage and compensation shall be paid only to the person to whom the seat shall finally be awarded. The person against whom the decision is made is to receive only the amount actually and necessarily expended in defending his right. The bill gave rise to an animated debate, in which the facts were elicited that the amount paid during twelve years up to the beginning of this Congress to men whom the House had decided to have no just claims was $173,595, and to that sum the present Congress has added $50,000. During the twelve years above mentioned there were sixty-five contested elections in the House, and only sixty-three in all the years before from the foundation of the Government. There had been thirty more in the present Congress, making ninety-five contests in fourteen years.

These facts and figures are sufficient to show how great the evil has become, and in view of the fact that a large majority of the contestants had no reasonable claims, and disputed the election of their opponents out of sheer impudence and knavery, the best plan to put a stop to the whole business would be to refuse any compensation whatever to those who are unsuccessful in convincing the House of their right to seats. It may be objected to this that it would, in the majority of instances, prevent persons who honestly thought they were defrauded of their elections from prosecuting their claims; but the case is one that clearly calls for a decisive remedy, and, in view of the few honest contestants that have appeared before the House, it is better to run the risk of doing a possible injury than to submit any longer to the present scandalous imposition. To pay the expenses of an unsuccessful contestant is an act of mere generosity on the part of Congress, and Congress has no right to be generous with the public money; and neither in law nor equity ought the public treasury to be made chargeable with the expenses of men who may choose to assume that they are elected to office. The bill offered by Mr. Paine is a move in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. It is better than nothing, however, and if some plan of greater merit is not proposed, we hope that it will be adopted as a partial check, at least, on the operations of men like the Louisiana carpet-baggers who bagged the neat sum of $19,500 by the vote of the House on Thursday.

PRESIDENT GRANT yesterday nominated Wayne McVeigh, Esq., of Chester, to the Senate for the mission to Constantinople, to take the place of Hon. E. Joy Morrris, of this city. We think that there is eminent propriety in the appointment of Mr. McVeigh. He is the son-in-law of Senator Cameron, and cannot get office from the people of his county, district, or State. His last effort was less than two years ago, when, with all the appliances Cameron could command to aid him, he was beaten only five to one in the convention. Being a son-in-law of Cameron, he must of course have office; and as he can't get it from the people, he must get it from Grant. At first the Cabinet was selected, and it was announced by Cameron that McVeigh would soon succeed Attorney-General Hoar, but rather than miss, a second-class mission is now accepted. The appointment will cost the Republican party of Chester county a reduction in its majority of five hundred or so, and many thousands in the State; but no matter, Cameron and his family must be provided for. We beg to remind President Grant in time that Cameron has another son-in-law who will soon be in the political hospital. Hon. R. J. Haldeman, Democratic member of Congress from the Cumberland, York and Perry district, was not a member of the Cameron family ten years ago, and was therefore elected to Congress. A few weeks ago he became the brother-in-law of Mr. McVeigh and the son-in-law of Mr. Cameron, and he is now just about as likely to be re-elected to Congress as he is to journey by railway to the moon. On the fourth of March next he will be out of employment, and not wanted by his people for any public station. We therefore put in a word for him with the President in time, so that a pleasant place may be ready for him when his constituents discard him. True, he is a sort of a Democrat, but he will soon take on all of Cameron's facility in adapting his principles to suit the powers that be. Don Cameron can now take the next vacancy in the Cabinet, and then things will be altogether lovely. Pennsylvania may give 50,000 Democratic majority, but who cares for elections?

BY THE CORRESPONDENCE published in another column, it will be seen that a number of prominent citizens of Germantown have urged William Rotch Wister, Esq., to accept the Republican nomination for Representative from the Fifth Congressional district, and that Mr. Wister has consented to allow his name to be used. Mr. Wister is a gentleman of well-known ability and integrity of character, and in event of his receiving the nomination, he will be entitled to the hearty support of the citizens of the Fifth Congressional district, and will doubtless represent their interests in an efficient manner in the House of Representatives if he is elected.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH hold a Fair and Festival, at the Lecture-room of their Church, LOCUST Street, below Broad, for the benefit of the Murray Fund, opening on
TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,
at 6 o'clock, and continuing from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th instants.
A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale, with an abundance of
STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. 6 4 6t

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets. Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, Pastor.—Services by the Rev. Dr. HENRY E. THOMAS, Jr., of Olney, Ill., at 10½ A. M.; and the Rev. Dr. A. SAMUEL MEHAFFEY, of Bridgeport, Ohio, at 8 P. M.
The Anniversary of the School will be held at 3 P. M. The exercises will consist of singing, reading of Scriptures, chants, etc., and addresses by the Rev. Dr. BEADLE and others.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, D. D., will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOSEPH BITTINGER, D. D., at 8 P. M.
Rev. H. L. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will lecture on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., of Chicago, at 8 P. M.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE STREET, below Sixth.—Rev. S. T. WILSON, of Illinois, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Dr. D. B. McCARTEE, Medical Missionary in China, will be at Sunday School in the afternoon, and will preach at 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free in the evening. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets (Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor).—Rev. F. DE W. WARD, D. D., of New York, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. H. L. HITCHCOCK, President of Western Reserve College, will preach in the morning, and Rev. JAMES H. TROWBRIDGE, of Chicago, in the evening.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. BIERCE, of Ohio, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WORDEN, of Oswego, N. Y., at 8 P. M. Evening subject, "Choose Life." All persons cordially invited.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, and at 8 P. M. by Rev. Dr. E. E. SWIFT, of Allegheny City, Pa.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church, BROAD Street, above Chesnut.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., will preach Sunday morning, and Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, D. D., in the evening. Strangers always welcome.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½, and evening at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev C. H. PAYNE. Strangers invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS of ZION EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH Street and COLUMBIA Avenue, Sunday, June 5, at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WALNUT and NINETEENTH Streets.—Service To-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM W. NEWTON.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue. Rev. M. NEWKIRK, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. JACOBUS will preach at 10½, and Rev. GEORGE PATTON at 8 o'clock. Strangers specially invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND will preach to-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. F. C. FOULKE, OF CUMBERland, will preach in the NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, To-morrow, at 7¾ P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. B. L. AGNEW, at 10½ morning, and 8 o'clock evening. Strangers always welcome.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

YOUTHS' SUITS.

Silk Mixed Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.
Utica Cass. Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.
Light Cass. Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.
Grey Cass. Sack Suits, with Walking Coat or Sack.
Brown Cheviot Sack Suits.
Blue, Dahlia, and Black Cloth Walking Coats.
Blue, Dahlia, and Black Cloth Sacks, *Vest to match.*
Plaid Pants in Light and Dark Cass.
Pants in Plain Light and Dark Cass. (Side Band or Welt Seam), Striped Cass. Pants.

AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
(4 15tf4p
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES
(Opposite U. S. Mint).
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
with a collection of Paintings by
T. BUCHANAN READ,
and other American Artists, from private Galleries.
CLOSING DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 5 30 6t

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND PROMENADE CONCERT, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Beth-Eden Church. First Regiment Band every evening.
Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at S. C. Shinn's Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets and at the Hall. 6 3 6t

FRANKFORD.—FAIR AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL is now open, Afternoon and Evening, at WRIGHT'S INSTITUTE, Frankford, for the Benefit of HERMON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Open till the 11th inst. Fifth and Sixth streets and Second and Third streets cars take people to the Fair. A full set of Officers' Regalia, I. O. O. F., valued at $150, will be awarded to the Lodge polling the largest number of votes at 25 cents each. 1t*

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

CLOTHING.

STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"*Mr. Conductor*, stop the car this minute!"
"Be at the corner in a minute, sir!"
"No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!"
"What's the matter with the man?"
"Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."
"What notice!"
"Why, don't you see? Read it!

A NICE WOOLLEN SUIT FOR TEN DOLLARS!"

"Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!"

And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver.
After which they drive off, crying as they go,

"HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,
F. T. WALTON,
SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

WATCH REPAIRS.

With increased experience, we are now prepared to promise greater satisfaction than ever before in this department. Our receipts having doubled within a year we regard as a sure index that our customers appreciate our efforts and ability to create and maintain the *best regulated Watch Repair Department* in the city.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
6 4 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.
FRODSHAM, JURGENSEN, E. HOWARD & CO.
A large line of Fine, Medium, and Low-priced Movements, in 18kt. cases, for ladies' use, at low prices.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1122 CHESNUT Street,
6 4 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway
First Mortgage Convertible SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in gold.
Price 90, and Accrued Interest from May 1.

St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad
First Mortgage SIX PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in gold; only $200,000 remaining unsold. Total issue, $1,000,000, or $13,841 per mile.
Price 82, and Interest from May 1.

KURTZ & HOWARD,
6 2 thsm3trp No. 32 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. f3 1

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.
Terms, $21·00 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

BIRDS.

A FINE LOT OF SINGING CANARIES, BULLFINCHES, EUROPEAN BLACKBIRDS, THRUSHES, STARLINGS, ETC.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
Odd Fellows' Hall.
For sale, an imported Italian Hound, Maltese Cats, Carrier, Pouter, and Tumbler Pigeons.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
Odd Fellows' Hall.
A fresh lot of TALKING PARROTS, COCKATOOS, COCKATILLAS, PARROQUETS, MINA BIRDS, Etc., on hand and for sale.
No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
6 4 smws 4t rp Odd Fellows' Hall.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS! CHEAP DRY GOODS!

Will Distribute FOUR CASES more of REAL PRINTED MOHAIR LUSTRES at
15 Cents.

WE CAN ONLY SELL TO EACH BUYER ENOUGH FOR TWO DRESSES. OUR OBJECT IS TO DISTRIBUTE THE GOODS EQUALLY TO OUR PATRONS. THESE GOODS ARE THE MOST DECIDED BARGAINS EVER OFFERED THE PUBLIC.
CALL IN THE MORNINGS.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.
Extraordinary inducements will be held out to buyers in every Department. C. H. H. & Co

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE MARKED DOWN THE PRICES

Of a large line of handsome fabrics suitable for Walking Suits, etc., and are now offering them at

ONE HALF THE PRICE OR LESS

Than previously sold at this season,

TO CLOSE OUT THE STOCK.

1600 yards beautiful French Chene Mohairs, reduced from 75 cents to 25 cents.
1000 yards Gay Plaids for Children at 22c.
Tea Rose Poplins, double Width, 28 cents, and an immense variety of other desirable styles equally cheap. 6 4 smwf4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Important Sale, commencing Monday, June 6, 1870,
PRIOR TO MAKING EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS IN HIS STORE,
WILL SELL HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves,
At a Great Reduction in Prices.
Stock must be sold before July 1. Goods reduced to one-half former prices.
1000 Ladies' Suits at $10·00.
TO RENT, FOUR SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Also, STORE ROOM, 20 by 160, and BASEMENT, 45 by 230 feet. 6 4 4t

5000 YARDS
Crossley's Celebrated English
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
At $1·50 Per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS,
$2·00,
$2·25,
$2·50.
Good Ingrains at $1·00 and Upwards.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The following documents speak for themselves, and they demonstrate in the most satisfactory manner that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is well managed, and is in every way worthy of the confidence of the public. The report of Superintendent George W. Miller gives a full and exact statement of the status of the company. He represents that the assets are of the highest order of securities, that they have been safely kept, and that by the strictest scrutiny into the management of the company for the past sixteen or seventeen years, during which a vast amount of business has been done, not one dollar is discovered to have been lost by the embezzlement, defalcation, or breach of trust of any officer or trustee:—

TO THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—It is doubtless known to many of our assured that for some time past rumors prejudicial to the management of this company have been in circulation.

George W. Miller, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, has just completed his investigation of the charges preferred against this Company (none of which have been sustained) and of the general condition of its affairs. His report, from which the subjoined extracts are taken, will be distributed among the policy holders so soon as it can be printed, and should be carefully read by all.

F. RATCHFORD STARR,
General Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1870.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

"Every effort has been made to make the investigation thorough and complete. It has been continued through a period of about three months. Over six hundred foolscap pages of testimony have been taken, and the books of every description, as well as the assets of the company, have been carefully examined."

"Having undertaken the examination of the affairs of this great Company (besides the special charges already considered), I have continued it until by a personal inspection of the assets, and a general investigation of the methods of business, as well as a review of the history of the Company, I feel prepared to declare, as my opinion, that the condition and standing of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is such as entitles it to the confidence of the public and the high position it has so long occupied; that it has acquired this leading and magnificent position is most unquestionably in a great measure due to the efficiency, ability, and fidelity of those intrusted with its management. It was organized by special act in 1842, and was the first Mutual Life Insurance Company of this State. The present chief executive officer, Mr. Frederick S. Winston, became its president in 1853, at which time the assets of the company amounted to $2,018,776. The number of policies then in force was 6773, insuring the amount of $17,556,133. On the 1st of January, 1870, the assets of the company had increased to the enormous sum of $35,579,169. The number of policies then in force was 68,072, insuring $236,940,702. The income of the company for the year 1869 was about $15,000,000. Of the assets, over $27,000,000 are invested in bonds and mortgages upon real estate, all, except about $2,000,000 in New Jersey, being upon real estate situate in this State. The assets of the company were found to correspond with its annual statement thereof made to the Insurance department. They are of the highest order of securities, and have been safely kept. It is a fact worthy of remark that the strictest scrutiny into the management of this company during the past sixteen or seventeen years, during which such a vast amount of business has been done, and such immense sums of money have been received and invested, not one dollar is discovered to have been lost by the embezzlement, defalcation, or breach of trust of any officer or trustee. It is perhaps not strange that such success should excite not only generous rivalry in this great field of business enterprise, but also some jealousy as well as personal animosities and criticisms. It is to be regretted that in any case the officers or agents of one company should resort to the vilification of another company or its officers, with a view to advancing the interests of their own company or themselves. If there are charges affecting the standing of a company, or the legality of its management, seriously made upon *prima facie*, reasonable grounds to the Superintendent, he will, as in this case, deem it his duty as soon as practicable to investigate them. In making these remarks, no reference is had to any company or person in particular. They are merely aimed generally at what I have conceived to be a pernicious practice.

"In concluding this report, I would say that I entered upon this examination certainly not predisposed to extend any special favor to the Company, but fully determined to probe to the bottom all complaints, and, so far as I was able, to mete out equal and exact justice. This, to the best of my ability, I have done. Personal examinations of the affairs of companies will be more frequent under the present than they were under the late administration of the Insurance Department. It will be gratifying if those examinations disclose no greater irregularities nor cause more serious apprehensions for the future companies examined than this has done. If any of our Life Insurance Companies are sound and reliable, the Mutual Life must be one of them.

"In language which I have before used, I will only add, my examination has satisfied me that the Company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and that its condition is eminently sound. GEORGE W. MILLER,
"Superintendent.

"State of New York Insurance Department, Albany, May 28, 1870."

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.

BETTER IN STYLE, MAKE, AND FIT THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. PRICES ALWAYS GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET GOODS DIRECT FROM EUROPE CHEAP.—GEORGE GAY will sail for Europe on the "City of Washington" June 18, and will execute any orders intrusted to him in England, France, or Germany, promptly, and for a small commission.

Orders may be left at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, until the 17th of June.

The present stock must closed out to make room for fall importations, and are offered at less than old gold prices.

Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. The stock of fancy goods is offered at a still greater discount from former prices.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30 00
White French China Dining Sets, 113 pieces	21 50
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 00
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets, 97 pieces	9 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, cups with handles	3 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pieces, cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Chamber Sets	2 50
Best Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plates, 9½ inches, per dozen	1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	65
Table Goblets, per dozen	1 00

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to the transportation office free of charge and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show room open till 9 o'clock at night.

TO THE RESCUE, HO!—Gentlemen and ladies who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and unctuous hair dyes, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MOTHERS, during your child's second summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND FURNITURE.—These indispensable articles can be had at KELLY'S, 621 S. Eleventh street; 905 South street; 1201 Market street, or 528 Girard avenue, on the most liberal terms, at the lowest prices, and payable, if desired, by the week or month.

REMOVAL.—Edward N. Marks, the young and enterprising newsdealer, has removed to No. 142 S. Third street. Marks has all the papers of the day, New York dailies included, which can be had either wholesale or retail.

FOR PERFECT FITTING DRESS SUITS—GO TO STOKES.
" " " BUSINESS " GO TO STOKES.
" " " NOBBY " GO TO STOKES.
For first class fashionable clothing,
GO TO CHARLES STOKES, 834 CHESTNUT STREET.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is most favorably known all over the country. Unsurpassed in its management, it has few equals in extent, or in its thousand contrivances for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

NO ONE now attempts to compete with the great Clothing Establishment of Wanamaker & Brown, at the corner of Sixth and Market streets,

Well known as

Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.
Oak Hall. Oak Hall.

It surpasses all others.

1st—For its immense and complete Building;
☞ Please compare with any house of the ☜
☞ Kind in the United States.

2d—For its immense assortment:
☞ Larger than in most all the other Houses ☜
☞ Combined.

3d—For its Vast Sales.
☞ Some have been curious enough to ex- ☜
☞ amine Government returns and amazed ☜
☞ To find our sales four times as great as ☜
☞ Other large houses.

4th—For its immense advantages in purchasing the materials;
☞ A. T. Stewart & Co., and other large ☜
houses
☞ Will certify that we are the largest ☜
☞ Clothing buyers in the U. S.

5th—For selling goods lower than others can afford;
☞ By buying cheaper and making larger ☜
☞ Sales, we can afford to sell for ☜
☞ Lower profits.

6th—For substantial, honest materials and careful make;
☞ We keep close watch on the making and ☜
☞ Sponging, and guarantee satisfaction with ☜
☞ Every garment.

Our Stock at the present time embraces $400,000 worth of Clothing, and we will be glad to show it to any who are credulous or interested, and always take pains to show visitors, whether they come to purchase or not.

☞ *The most popular articles just now are our $8 Suits, valued at $12 elsewhere.*

Coat...$2 50....*Coat*...$3 50....*Coat*...$3 50....*Coat*...$3 50
Pants.. 2 75....*Pants*.. 2 75....*Pants*.. 2 75....*Pants*.. 2 75
Vest.... 1 75....*Vest*.... 1 75....*Vest*.... 1 75....*Vest*.... 1 75

$8 00 $8 00 $8 00 $8 00

Cheviot Suits, $9 00, $11 00, $12 00, $15 00, $18 00.
Cassimere Suits, $6 50, $10 00, $12 50, $14 00, up to $25 00.
Black Suits, $15 00 up to $50 00.
White Marseilles and Duck Vests, $2 00 up to $4 50.

A full line of popular Towel Vests.
Blue Flannel Coats.
Alpaca Coats by the thousand.
Linen Coats by the thousand.
Boys' Jackets and Pants all on first floor,
So as to save trouble to ladies.
Children's Garibaldi Suits as low as $2 00.

We will be pleased to show strangers or citizens the great bargains we are now able to give our customers because of large purchases from bankrupt manufacturers.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

BROWN—DAVIS.—On the 1st instant, in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. L. Withrow, Rev. THOMAS J. BROWN to DORA I. DAVIS, all of this city.

BROWN—EVANS.—On the 1st instant, in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. L. Withrow, CHARLES R. BROWN to NELLIE EVANS, all of this city.

DIED.

BARTON.—On the morning of the 3d instant, Mrs. ESTHER SERGEANT BARTON, widow of the late Dr. William P. C. Barton, U. S. N.

The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2118 Pine street, on Sunday, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOT.—On June 2, RALPH W., son of Henrietta G. and the late John Elliot, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his mother, No. 6 West Penn Square.

REPPLIER.—On Thursday morning, the 2d instant, THOMAS LANCASTER, son of Susan P. and the late Joseph M. Repplier, aged 20 years.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 121 N. Sixteenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.

5 7 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

CIGARS.

SMOKE CUMPERT'S

"Three Brothers" Cigars,

MANUFACTURED AT

No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,

4 1 fmw3mrp Next to U. S. Mint.

SOAP.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT, AND TRY IT.
ROONS & RUOFF, AGENTS,
No. 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 6 3 1m

FOURTH EDITION

The Dogma of Infallibility

The Discussion Interrupted.

Programme of Opponents.

A Refractory Carmelite.

Cabinet Crisis in Sweden.

Another New Planet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Oppenents of Infallibility Not to Withdraw from the Vatican Council.

ROME, June 4.—The Ultramontanists deny the report that it is their intention to withdraw from the Œcumenical Council after the proclamation of the infallibility dogma. The deliberations of the council have been interrupted by the feast of Gregory XVI, who died on the 1st of June, 1846. The session will be resumed, however, next Thursday.

An Oppenent of Infallibility Under Close Surveillance.

The Carmelite monk, Hatzel, who was summoned to Rome to excuse his defense of Dollinger, has refused to retract, and he is therefore kept under close surveillance.

Sweden Enjoys a Ministerial Crisis.

STOCKHOLM, June 4.—A ministerial crisis has occurred. The following is the new Cabinet:—Adlecuety, Minister of Justice; Bergstrom, Minister of the Interior; Waru, Minister of Finance. No change in the foreign or domestic policy of the nation is involved.

Still Another Asteroid.

CARLSRUHE, June 4.—Professor Winneded, of this city, has discovered a new planet.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from Second Edition.

The date in the first section was amended to first of January, 1871. He stated the reductions of the revenue which would be effected by these changes, the total reduction being $20,961,023. The increase of revenue on wines and brandies was estimated at $1,000,000, so that the total reduction might be stated at $20,000,000, and that of the internal revenue at $40,000,000. He moved the previous question on the first section.

Mr. Eldridge made the point of order that the House had a right to vote on each paragraph in the section.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and had the rule on the subject read.

The House refused to second the previous question, 80 to 83.

Mr. Schenck then withdrew the amendment, and moved the previous question on the passage of the bill to reduce taxation. Points of order were raised on the question whether the amendment could be withdrawn, and were overruled by the Speaker.

Mr. Schenck withdrew the previous question on the bill, and again moved the amendment after a verbal modification of it by making the date when it is to go into effect 31st December, 1870, and on that demanded the previous question, this time amid much excitement.

The previous question was seconded—80 to 83.

Mr. Eldridge demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) moved to adjourn, and Mr. Eldridge moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday next, thus initiating a filibustering movement to delay action on the bill.

After the first call of the yeas and nays, Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) stated that he would withdraw the motion to adjourn were it not that some members had left the hall for half an hour in the expectation that there would be at least three calls of yeas and nays.

So the Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays on the motion to adjourn.

Dilatory motions were again resorted to, and after several votes by yeas and nays, Mr. Eldridge suggested that they were not wasting valuable time without a purpose. The reason why they commenced it was because of the ruling of the Chair that they were not entitled to vote on each independent proposition separately. There were many of them on which they would like separate votes. One was on Bessemer steel.

Mr. Schenck—The gentleman knows that I have put that lower than the House of Representatives did.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A New Railroad in Maine.

BELFAST, June 4.—The laying of iron on the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad began to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The first spike was driven by the wife of Director Milliken. It is expected the road will be completed in three months.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Cotton very dull and nominally 22c. Flour firm, with an improved demand; Howard street superfine $5@5 25; do extra $5 50@6 50; do. family, $6 75@7 25; City Mills superfine, $5 25@6 25; do. extra, $5 75@6 75; do. family, $7@9 50; Western superfine, $5@5 25; do. extra, $5 50@6 00; do. family, $6 25@7 00. Wheat firm; Maryland, $1 40@1 50; Pennsylvania, $1 33@1 36; the latter in store. Corn dull; white $1 16@1 18; yellow $1 10@1 11. Oats dull at 57@60c. Rye steady at $1 18@1 22. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky weak at $1 07 for wood and iron bound, and $1 06 for patent process.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 500 bales middling uplands at 22¾c. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer; State, $4 85@5 75; Ohio, $5 15@6 10; Western, $4 85@6 40; Southern, $6@10. Wheat advanced 1c.; No. 2 spring, $1 20@1 25; winter and amber Western, $1 35@1 37. Corn firm; new mixed Western, $1 07@1 08; old 108½ in store. Oats firmer; State, 68@71c.; Western, 64½@65c. Beef steady. Pork firm; mess, $30 31@30 37; prime, $22@23 25. Lard is without decided change. Whisky steady at $1 08@1 08½.

HAYTI.

Peace at Last—Capture of a Notorious Offender and End of Insurrectionary Movements.

Correspondence from Aux Cayes, dated May 14, says:—

The dispersion and capture of the band of outlaws under the command of the notorious Siffra have been finally completed by the capture of the scoundrel himself, after he had for many weeks eluded the vigilance of the Government troops, who searched the woods foot by foot.

He is expected here to-day, and will be immediately brought to trial for his many crimes. No pity is felt here for him, and it is not at all likely that he will obtain any mercy. The taking of this man ends the last of the movements in the South consequent upon the late revolution, so that there is every reason to expect perfect quiet for the present, for the first time in nearly three years.

Return of U. S. Consul Weiner.

United States Consul Weiner, who went at the request of Saget to offer terms to the rebels, and was held by their chief, Delgrace Jacquet, as a hostage for the safety of his own life, was, on the surrender of the Picquets, taken by Jacquet into the mountains. But after Jacquet himself was captured and shot, Mr. Weiner was allowed by his captors to return, and he is now safe at his post at Jeremie.

The Legislature—General Items.

The Legislature is in session at Port-au-Prince, and has a great deal of work before it. The paper-money question, which is exciting the attention of all classes, will be taken up, and it is hoped that some plan for relief from the present difficulties may be arrived at. Business is rather overdone at present. The impetus given it by the restoration of peace has carried it a little too far. Fourteen vessels have arrived at Port-au-Prince from Boston during the past month, bringing large freights. Besides this, we have a number of sailing vessels and two steamers from New York, with full and assorted cargoes. Exchange, 280.

FARRAGUT.

The Veteran Sailor and Decoration Day—His Failing Health.

Admiral Farragut was invited by the Committee of Arrangements to be present at the decoration of the graves of Union soldiers in Knoxville, Tenn., on Memorial Day, and in reply sent the following interesting letter:—

NEW YORK, Monday, May 23, 1870.—Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind communication of the 19th instant, inviting me to revisit the scenes of my childhood, and unite with you in your proposed commemoration on the 30th instant, of decorating the graves of the gallant men who fell in defense of our Union; and, at the same time, tendering me your "friendly hospitalities."

I cannot well express to you the pain it gives me to decline an invitation the acceptance of which would afford me so much gratification. I have long anticipated, with feelings of no ordinary pleasure, a visit to scenes which are indelibly impressed upon my memory, and the renewal of associations long severed by the decrees of fortune; but still my health denies me the privilege of gratifying this desire, and I must, therefore, indulge the hope that the opportunity may yet be granted me, when I assure you nothing will give me more real pleasure than the visit you have so kindly proposed.

Accept, gentlemen, my sincerest thanks for the friendly and complimentary terms in which you have conveyed the invitation; and rest assured that your kind expressions will not be among the least of the many gratifying evidences I have received of the unchanging confidence of my fellow-citizens.

Assuring you of my sympathies in your sad commemoration on the 30th inst., and reiterating my sincere gratitude for your very friendly invitation, I remain, gentlemen, very truly and respectfully,

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
D. G FARRAGUT,
Admiral United States Navy.

—The first Masonic lodge established in the State of Indiana was at Vincennes in 1809. There are now 425 lodges and 22,000 affiliating Masons in the State.

DRY GOODS.

POSITIVELY BARGAINS IN

LINEN GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

AND HOSIERY.

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING JOB LOTS IN

Extra wide figured Pique, 23c.
London Cord Pique, 23c.
Tucked Nainsooks, 35c. up.
Dotted Muslins, French Muslins, Bishops, Victoria Lawns.
Fresh arrival Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

TABLE LINENS! TOWELS!! NAPKINS!!!

Buff, Grey, Chocolate Linens for Ladies' Suits.
Linen Duck, Linen Drilling, for Men's Wear.
Barnsley, Belgian, Irish, and Scotch Table Linens.
Damask Napkins, $1 25 dozen. Towels, $1 to $9 dozen.
Linen Sheeting, 7-8c. to $1 37½c.
Pillow and Sheeting Muslins, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 quarters.
Honeycomb, Allendale, Marseilles Quilts, cheap.
Job lots Handkerchiefs for Gents, Ladies, and Children.

GAUZE UNDERWEAR.

Gauze Shirts for Gents, 25, 37½, 75c.
Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests, regular made, 75c. up.
Boys', Misses', Children's Gauze Vests, all sizes.
Cartwright & Warner's Gauze Undershirts.
Ladies' regular-made Hose, 25, 28, 31, 37½c.
Gents' full regular made Half Hose, 22, 25, 31c.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 62, 75c. up.
Children's ½, ¾, and extra-long English Hose.

JOHN BURNS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,

Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street,

Above Spruce. 1t

1000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS

At Half the Former Prices.

The largest stock of new and elegant goods we have ever offered at such low prices.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

No 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

ELEGANT PIQUES,

Embroideries and White Goods.

A new and large assortment of Desirable Goods at extremely low prices.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

First-class Linens,

LINEN GOODS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc.,
Less than the cost of Importation.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

UNSHRINKABLE

CAUZE AND EMBROIDERED

Summer Flannels, Blankets, Etc., Etc.

All-wool Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
Zephyr Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
Domet Gauze Flannel, 7-8 and 4-4 wide.
All-wool thin Summer Flannel.
Fine Opera Sacque Flannels, all colors.
Embroidered Flannels, manufactured expressly for our sales.
Plaid and Striped Flannels, for seaside.
Bathing Flannels, blue, crimson, grey.
Also, Gauze and Summer Blankets, of the very finest qualities, at the manufacturers' reduced prices.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

1008 CHESNUT STREET,

5 28 stuths4t PHILADELPHIA.

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains IN DRESS GOODS,

LINEN GOODS,

SILKS AND SHAWLS,

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS, BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc., DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,

And every variety of

Seasonable Dress Goods

AT PRICES WHICH WILL

Defy Competition.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

BLUE AND GREEN KID GLOVES.

GREEN KID GLOVES. BLUE KID GLOVES.

JUST LANDED,

Blue Kid Gloves, Embroidered backs.
Green " " "
1000 Parasols opened within a few days.
Parasols, 50 cents to $6 50 each.
100 Children's Parasols at a job price.
5,000 Fans—rans 10 cents to $5 each.
Linen Fans, 10 cents. Linen Fans, 10 cents.
All the new styles Fans—fine Fans.
100 dozen regular-made Hose, 24 cents.
Hosiery guaranteed cheaper than the cheapest.
5000 yards Hamburg Edgings, good styles, cheap.
1000 Lace Collars, 20 cents to $3 50 each—BARGAINS
150 dozen Silk Kid Finish Gloves, 44 cents.
500 " Lisle Thread Gloves, 15 cents.
150 " " " 12½c.; 2 pair, 25 cents.
800 " Lisle Buff and White Gloves, 25c., usually sold at 50 cents.
Largest stock of Gloves in the market.
Corsets, 85c.; Corsets, $1; Corsets, $1 50; Corsets, $1 75.
Piques, Piques, Piques, best 50c. Piques offered.
Piques, 19, 21, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50, 62c. up.

KID GLOVES.

"Joseph" "La Belle" Jouvin" "Bartley" Blue Kid Gloves.
Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves, Green " "
$1, $1 25, $1 45, $1 85, all colors " "

Largest Stock—Largest Sales—Greatest variety in Philadelphia—of our own importation—EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED. If they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange. 4 2 wstfrp

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW.

No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have determined to close out THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING and SUUMER DRESS GOODS,

SILKS,

LACE POINTES AND SACQUES,

SHAWLS,

At a Great Reduction in Prices.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT BEFORE JULY 15. [1t

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 361 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

FURNITURE.

1117. 1117.

BARLOW'S

SUPERB FURNITURE,

NEW DESIGNS.

No. 1117 CHESNUT St.

One Profit,

Our Own Make,

Seasoned Lumber.

GUARANTEED AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.

No one buys of us better or more thoroughly-seasoned lumber than A. BARLOW.

ELLIS P. MOORE & CO.,
Foot of Brown street.
HENRY, BAYARD & CO.,
Ridge avenue and Master street.
CHARLES ESTI,
Seventeenth and Callowhill streets.

1117. [6 1 6trp] 1117.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE

AT

HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

$100,000 WORTH

AT

AUCTION PRICES.

All Warranted as First-class Goods.

CEO. J. HENKELS.

5 14 stuth1mrp

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding

ETC. ETC. 3 18 3m5p

Wholesale and Retail.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

3 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 12 rp

THOMAS SIMONS,

(Successor to Henry Simons),

U. S. NATIONAL WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

OFFICE, No. 823 NEW MARKET STREET,

Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. 6 2 1m

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE

TO BUY OR RENT

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—What is acknowledged to be the handsomest Country Seat, in regard to natural beauty and location, in America, situated on the Old York road and County line, Chelten Hills, adjoining City Line Station, N. P. R. R., 30 minutes' ride from Philadelphia, comprising 60 acres of highly improved land, covered with beautiful old Oak, Elm, Chestnut, and other deciduous trees; also, handsome Lawn, carefully planted with beautiful grouped Evergreens, diversified with a stream of water, woods, and rolling grounds, all in perfect order. The Mansion is conspicuously placed on a commanding natural terrace, with a fine foreground of park surface below. It is a handsome, substantially-built, pointed-stone Residence, with Mansard roof, containing 27 rooms, besides three bath-rooms, butler pantry, nurseries, store-rooms, closets, etc. Is finished throughout with hard woods, oiled; plate glass in all windows, imported mantels and open grates in all rooms; is also heated by steam. Large laundry, provision vault, ice-house, with water and gas works attached. Also handsome Stabling for 25 head of Horses and Cattle, Gardener's Cottage, Porter's Lodge, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also a large variety of fruit, berries, vegetable garden, hot-beds and everything to make it a home. 6 4 3trp R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

SHERIFF'S SALE, JUNE 6—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, 29 acres, Twenty-second ward, situated on WASHINGTON Lane, between Limekiln pike and Township road, Germantown. 6 3 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 732 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
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SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Hopkinton (N. H.) Congregational Association has been discussing the woman's suffrage question with a great deal of warmth.

—Rev. Joseph Ayer, at the age of *seventy-seven*, was installed, May 11, over the Congregational Church of Voluntown and Sterling, Conn.

—Rev. C. M. Hyde has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational church at Brimfield. His salary has been $1100 heretofore, $800 of which comes from a fund, and the parish voted this spring not to make even $100 addition.

—The Congregational Publishing Society reports for the year total receipts of $110,189, with $10,983 left in the treasury. The old board of officers—of whom Dr. W. Barrows, Rev. Asa Bullard, and Moses H. Sargent hold the responsible situations—were re-elected.

—Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon last Sunday, took decided ground against what has been called the "Puritan Sabbath." He believed in walking out and in writing letters on that day, and wouldn't sign a petition against allowing horse cars to run on Sunday. This, he thought, was an injury to the poor; and it was no worse for them to ride in the cars than for the rich to ride in their carriages.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbyterians have just built in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, the finest church in the city.

—The Established Presbytery of Glasgow have allowed one of their churches to introduce a harmonium.

—The Church in Springwater, N. Y., hitherto Congregationalist, but adhering to the Plan of Union, has perfected its organization by electing elders.

—The exact position of the question of union between the Free and the United Presbyterians of Scotland is this: The friends of union are being bitterly opposed in their proposition that the synods shall ask the presbyteries to vote whether union on the basis of the Standards shall be considered. If they vote affirmatively, the synods will have to send down once more in the succeeding year a definite plan of union.

—The University place and Mercer street Presbyterian Churches, of New York city, have been consolidated under the pastorage of Dr. Booth. The congregation will worship in the University Place Church, and the Mercer Street Church will be sold. The respective membership of these two churches was 293 and 624. The Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, proposes to disband. It is too near the South Congregational Church, Dr. H. M. Storrs, pastor.

EPISCOPALIAN.

—The Bishop of London has forbidden Father Ignatius to preach in London; but he has gone just across the river, and preached in a church in the diocese of Bishop Wilberforce, of Winchester, with no rebuke from him.

—Dr. Ewer leaves Christ Church, New York, soon, to study in Europe the newest developments of advanced ritualism, for the future benefit of his church. It is said to be not improbable that Mr. Mackonochie may accompany him on his return.

METHODIST.

—One of the principal denominations of the Cherokees is the Methodist.

—Bishop Kingsley's last sermon was preached at Bethel, Palestine, near Jerusalem, in March last.

—Two Methodist churches were destroyed in Port-au-Prince during the late revolution in Hayti.

—Two hundred and seventy scholars are in attendance at Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati.

—A church, costing $75,000, the finest in West Virginia, was recently dedicated at Wheeling by Bishop Janes.

—The Primitive Methodists and the Wesleyans of Ireland have voted by a large majority that their two bodies should be amalgamated.

—Bishop Simpson will leave this city next week to preside over the German and Swiss Methodist Conferences. Some members of his family will accompany him.

—By the will of the late Edward Y. Bright, of Sunbury, Pa., the sum of about $20,000 is bequeathed to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—At the session of the Australian Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, laymen were appointed on district committees on Sunday schools, and several ministers expressed themselves as favorable to such appointment, and it is not improbable that lay delegation will finally be introduced.

—The laying of the corner-stone of the Northwestern College at Naperville, Ill., recently, was an important event of the Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Conferences of the Evangelical Association. The Endowment Fund now amounts to $67,000, and it is expected to be raised to $100,000 by the patronizing conferences above named. The building will cost $32,000.

—Of the chief missionary societies of England the Wesleyan Missionary Society reports a revenue of $728,500, the Church Missionary Society of $709,000, the Propagation Society of $552,000, the London Missionary Society of $523,500, and the Baptist Missionary Society of $197,000; being in most cases an advance over last year, and forming a total for the five societies of $2,690,000.

—The eighty-seventh annual commencement of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in this State, takes place next week. The following is the programme of the exercises:—

Sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry.—Sunday, June 5th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Bishop Janes.

Baccalaureate address.—Same day, at 7½ o'clock P. M., by President Dashiell.

Class day of the Senior Class.—Tuesday, June 7th, at 9½ A. M.

Oration and Poem before the Literary Societies.—Same day, at 8 o'clock P. M., Poet—T. G. Chattle, M. D. Orator—W. H. Allen, LL. D., President Girard College.

Annual meeting of General Belles Letters and Union Philosophical Societies.—Wednesday, June 8th, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Oration before Alumni Association.—Same day, at 8 o'clock P. M., by Hon. C. W. Carrigan, of class of 1847.

Commencement.—Thursday, June 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The graduating class numbers sixteen members.

BAPTIST.

—The Disciples (Campbellites) have for some years been pushing their faith in Australia. They now propose to ask their membership here to assist in establishing a college in Australia. Within the last six years the members have increased from 700 to 3000, and there are 13 preachers.

—Peter Bayne says, in the *Watchman and Reflector*, that Mr. Spurgeon is willing to visit the United States if he can be assured that Baptists here will be willing to do something for his college and his orphanage. He will not attend the Evangelical Alliance. Mr. Spurgeon is but 36 years old, and preached 1000 sermons before he was 21. For the last five years 25,000 copies a week of his sermons have been sold. Not less than 14,000,000 copies have been sold in England, besides 300,000 volumes in America. From one to three volumes have been published in Welsh, German, French, Swedish, Dutch, and Italian; besides separate sermons in Gaelic, Tamil, and the Maori language of New Zealand. He has baptized not less than 6000 persons, but has now transferred this work to his brother. He was settled in London in 1854, when but 20 years old, and had then been preaching for four years.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

—Two cases are reported in the Irish papers in which nuns have lately escaped from the convent.

—The London *Tablet* says that it learns on excellent authority that the Vatican Council will sit till midsummer next year.

—A communication signed by fifty-four Roman Catholic pastors of New York has been sent to their archbishop, pledging themselves to support their own religious schools, and condemning the position of Dr. McGlynn, the too liberal pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church.

—The Bavarian students of Roman Catholic theology have been forbidden by their bishop to attend Dr. Dollinger's lectures, since he attacked infallibility; and, to counteract this, the King of Bavaria has directed that no one be admitted to the service of the Church in Bavaria who has not studied eighteen months in a Bavarian university. It is a general rule in Germany to require students in all branches of learning to pursue half their university course in the country in which they apply for employment.

—The Pittsburg *Catholic* prints conspicuously on its editorial page a long article holding up the New York *Freeman's Journal* as being more dangerous than *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. McMasters, the editor, is an extreme advocate of Papal infallibility, and has made an abusive attack on Archbishops Purcell, of Cincinnati, and Kenrick, of St. Louis, for signing the document relative to the inopportuneness of promulgating the dogma. The writer in the *Catholic* says:—

"I am a priest, and by no means a rigorist; and yet, were I Mr. McMasters' confessor, never would the learned gentleman (theologian though he may regard himself) obtain absolution from me until after a public apology for his abusive and scandalous article."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The leaders of the Orthodox Greek Church are talking about holding an Œcumenical General Council.

—Three peers—Lords Radstock, Farnham, and Teynham—are at present engaged in preaching in various parts of Great Britain.

—The American Unitarian Association met last week in Boston. It was decided next year to elect ladies on the board of directors. The question of a creed was discussed, Messrs. Collyer, Hepworth, and Mayo being in favor, and Mr. Lowe and Dr. Bellows against it.

—The American Missionary Association held its anniversary in Boston last week, and reported for the year 638 missionaries and teachers in their service, of whom 105 are colored. In the day-schools are 19,500 scholars, in the night-schools 2348, and 16,254 in Sabbath-schools. The number of teachers is greater than ever before; but the expense is not increased, as the freedmen pay a larger share. There are 20 per cent. less pupils in the lower departments, while in the normal department the number is double, and 5 college students appear for the first time on the lists.

—Dr. Barrows, of the Congregational Publishing Society, recently said that, of the four denominations which in Massachusetts support the American Sunday School Union, the Congregationalists contributed every cent of the $672·97 received during the month ending March 15, 1870. Chaplain Trumbull replies that in the year ending March 1, 1870, a single Baptist Sunday school contributed more than all the Congregational Sunday schools combined, and that a single Presbyterian church in New York gave more than all the Congregational churches in Massachusetts. We add, for the information of those outside of New England, that till within a short time the Congregationalists there have given in all their contributions to their own Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.

—The Boston Tract Society has had another stormy meeting, extending over two days. The receipts last year were $9992 from donations, and $12,687 from legacies; making a total of $17,104 less than last year, and showing a want of confidence on the part of its patrons. The Executive Committee advised that a committee of fifteen be appointed to examine into the society's affairs, and make suggestions as to its future course to a special meeting which they shall be empowered to call. Mr. Marvin presented a resolution as a substitute that a board of referees shall suggest a division of the property of the society among the publishing societies of the denominations concerned. This was adopted by a vote of 80 to 70, and then reconsidered; and the next day the resolution of the Executive Committee was passed.

RAASLOFF.

The Danish War Minister's Statement to the Rigsdag—His Reasons for Resigning—The Failure of the United States to Keep Faith with him in the St. Thomas Negotiations—His Confidence and Courage Utterly Swamped Thereby.

Despatches by cable recently alluded to a speech made by General Raasloff, late Minister of War and of the Navy, in the Folkething—the House of Commons of the Danish Rigsdag—explaining his resignation, and the negotiations with this Government relative to the transfer of St. Thomas to the United States. This interesting address has reached us in full by mail from Europe, and we take from it the following ingenuous extracts:—

This honorable body will bear in mind that I have spent a number of years in the United States, both in private and in official capacities. I have during that time become intimately acquainted with that country, and have formed a very high opinion of the character of the American people. I have learned to appreciate them, and believe them to be honest and high-minded. I was imbued with these sentiments for the people, in the midst of whom I had lived so many years, when on my return to Europe, in the summer of 1866, I was called to a seat in the Cabinet, and under these circumstances it was quite natural that I should be requested by the Government to assist in the negotiations for the transfer of the Danish West India Islands, which had then already been carried on for upwards of two years. It is the consequences of my participation in these negotiations which have now compelled me to tender my resignation. It was my friendly feelings for the United States which caused me, not only warmly to recommend the conclusion of the convention, so strongly and persistently urged by the American Government, but also, on all and every occasion, to vouch for the United States, confidently asserting that they would, if Denmark consented to negotiate with them, on their part faithfully and conscientiously fulfil every obligation which they might have incurred.

It is not for me to judge whether that conviction, so often expressed by me to his Majesty, to my colleagues, to members of the "Rigsdag," and to a number of others, has exercised any influence upon the negotiations; I do not know what scruples our Goverement may have had at various times, nor in how far I may have contributed to overcome them, and to render the Government disposed subsequently to take the steps required by the convention; but while not knowing—and not at liberty to say, even if I knew—how much, if any, influence in that respect I may have exercised, I am ready to acknowledge that I have spared no pains to make such an influence felt. I am conscious of having done my utmost to persuade our Government into the making of this convention, and, as already mentioned, of having invariably offered to guarantee that the United States would, as conscientiously as ourselves, fulfil every obligation. It is well known to the House that no sooner was the treaty made, ratified, and carried out by Denmark, than difficulties, not only in the way of its fulfilment, but even of its ratification, arose on the part of the United States, and it being evident that misconceptions in regard to the origin of the negotiations and the manner in which they have been conducted were prevalent in that country, I could not but consider it my duty to comply with the request of our Government, to go to Washington with a view of *enlightening the leading men and the people with regard to the true state of the case*.

It was during that stay in Washington that I became fully aware how much I had exposed myself on behalf of the United States. I could no longer remain blind to the fact that, having availed myself of the opportunities which my position as a member of the Cabinet, and as a former envoy, afforded me, to satisfy our Government that it ran no risk in entering with that great republic upon negotiations for the cession of territory—negotiations which are always of a most delicate nature—I had gone so far that if the people for whom I had vouched should leave me in the lurch the blow would for me be very severe, and would be one of those events which take away—at least for a time—a man's vigor and courage, his confidence in himself as well as a faith in those things which we ought to be able confidently to rely upon. I became firmly convinced that in case I should, by such an event, be deprived of these qualities, I could no longer occupy the responsible positions held by me at that time and for some time subsequently. Having arrived at this conviction, I at the time communicated it to the honorable President of the Council, and since then nothing has occurred that could make me view this matter in a different light, or shake the determination that I had arrived at while in Washington. I hope and trust that my participation in this negotiation will not have deprived me of the esteem and confidence of my fellow-citizens, but what I feel at this moment is, that the issue of this unfortunate affair has—at least for the present—deprived me of the courage and confidence in myself without which I could not, and ought not, to continue to fill the responsible offices hitherto entrusted to me.

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E. J. LESTER & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church

No. 29 North SECOND Street,

4 2 smw3m PHILADELPHIA.

MATTINGS!

Great Variety, all widths, at all prices, from 30 to 75 cents

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222

CHESNUT STREET,

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CARPETS CLEANED AND FREED FROM MOTH by a process entirely new, by HOPE, LAUBACH & CO., AT 5 14 1m No. 250 N. BROAD Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

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WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street. 8 26§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
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VIENNA REGULATORS.
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No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S

Improved Patent Sofa Bed

Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of

FARSON & SON,

No. 228 S. SECOND Street.

Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION-TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smwf3m

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

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ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market. W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.

TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,

No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue.

Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867. MERCHANT & CO., 5 13 1m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

CLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

1115 VINE STREET.

MRS. E. ROWLAND'S CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM, No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1870.

Enfant Prodigue.

Another "prodigious child," as Mrs. Partington would say, has been taken from the cradle and the soothing syrup, and introduced to the wondering world of journalists. The prodigious child is thirty-four months old, and it plays the violin. Startling as this fact may be, I am conscious that the surprise will lessen when I add that the father is engaged in the orchestra at the Grand Opera House. Having lived and breathed in the atmosphere of sensation for so many months, it is not remarkable that the parent should have transmitted a portion of that element to his child. The name of the father is Speight. Pitto child. The child is masculine, and first commenced using the bow at the advanced age of twenty-six months. Ever since the hour when that instrument was first placed in his hand he has evinced a marked dissatisfaction with all his old childish sports. His building blocks have lost their charm, and his rattle and tin trumpet are presented to him in vain. At length his father, perceiving how strongly his genius was bent in one direction, procured him a bow and violin for his own exclusive use, and gave him constant instruction. Heaven has smiled upon these humble endeavors, and the child now performs, in a simplified adaptation, some of the most celebrated strains from Offenbach, as well as others of a pure, infantile, and Dr. Watts-ish nature. He is to appear at a public concert on the 8th of June, and gave his second private exhibition yesterday afternoon. If is spared by the measles and the other terrors of childhood's early years, would it be too much to predict for him the career of an Ole Bull? I don't believe Ole Bull ever played "Shoo Fly" when he was only two years and ten months old. I might add that an effort is being made to secure Master Speight for the Beethoven Jubilee. It is proposed for him to lead out Parepa and accompany her in an English ballad.

The Princess Montez.

I don't know under what pretense the ladies and gentlemen who attended Steinway Hall on Wednesday night persuaded themselves they were helping forward a good cause. Quite a number of them were present, however, and they evidently labored under that delusion. The attraction was Princess Editha Gilbert Montez, who claimed to be the daughter of Lola Montez and the King of the Belgians. In certain private circles this claim has elicited an indignant protest from *attaches* who know how singularly blameless the King of the Belgians was in private life. Has not the Princess made a slight mistake at starting? It was with King Louis I of Bavaria that Lola Montez held such intimate relations, and the Princess would probably have shown a better knowledge of her family history had she attributed her paternity there. She is a fine-looking girl of about twenty-one or twenty-two, with a vigorous animal nature and passionate black eyes. She was attired with heterogeneous magnificence in yellow silk and black and white lace. She was introduced by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Her "lecture" was a very curious composition. It had all the incoherency of George Francis Train, and all the headlong irrelevancy of nine women-lecturers out of ten. The theme was ostensibly "The Equality of Women and the Wrongs of Lola Montez," but the most incongruous remarks were made on numerous matters that had nothing whatever to do with the subject. After the enunciation of a few sentences, she commenced strutting about the stage in the most extraordinary and eccentric manner. This produced from a faint-looking old man a protest to the effect that he wished she would have done with that and come to the business in hand. Whereupon the "Princess" professed to have spotted him out, and accused him of having murdered her mother at Flushing. This, of course, produced a sensation, but the old gentleman succeeding in persuading the people that there was no blood on his hands, but that he was nothing but a chance dropper-in like one of themselves, tranquillity was restored, and the "lecture" proceeded. People in this city who knew Lola Montez very well assert that she never had a daughter, and that Princess Editha's claims are spurious. Still, the young lady was introduced by Mrs. Stanton, and that lady ought to have too much prudence, "at her time of life," to compromise her reputation by bringing before an audience of respectable people one the merit of whose claim to their patronage she could discover with a little trouble.

Two New Papers.

Two new papers are to lend variety to the pattern of journalistic life in this city. One of these is called *At Home and Abroad*, is published by Isaac W. Haff, and is to contain no continued stories. The other is got up by Beadle, that exquisite caterer in fictitious literature. Well, this is a story-reading world, and I hope the two papers will succeed. For the first few weeks a new story-paper is a perfect godsend to the *feuilletonistes* of Gotham. They rush from the bursting desks of editors where their manuscript is well known from being so often refused, and furbish up all their old material for acceptance in a new quarter.

"Fernandi."

A sensation is incipient with respect to *Fernandi*. "Fernandi" is of course the name of the heroine who is saved by a noble lady from the meshes of a gambling-hell. Afterwards "Fernandi" is loved by a former lover of the noble lady's, who thereupon seeks revenge by informing that lover, after his marriage with "Fernandi," of "Fernandi's" previous ignominy. The situations are said to be "powerful," the tableaux "thrilling," and the *denouement* "affecting in the extreme." So much for sensation. Oliver Goldsmith and the legitimate are nowhere in these degenerate days. *The Good-natured Man* has drawn the poorest houses of the season.

ALI BABA.

RURAL FELICITY IN IRELAND.—Sometimes in reading about Ireland we are inclined to be surprised not so much that there are absentees as that there are presentees. The *Illustrated London News* has sent a special correspondent to Ireland to explain to its readers, both by writing and drawing, how gentlemen live in disaffected districts. He has paid a visit to the residence of Mr. Nicholson, in Meath, whose coachman was lately murdered in mistake for his master. Mr. Nicholson when he walks out has a rifle in his hand at full cock, a policeman walks on either side of him and two more bring up the rear, all armed. There is a detachment of constabulary in the house. An engraving depicts Mr. Nicholson taking an airing under these exhilarating circumstances. When he drives out, an indulgence upon which he rarely ventures, a car with four policemen follows that which conveys him, and they carry a ladder to enable them easily to pursue any assassin who may be disposed to take a pop at the gentleman from behind a wall, which it might not be easy otherwise to scale. This sort of life continued for months would prove rather trying to most men's constitutions, we fancy.

PRIM "THE PROVISIONAL."

A Speech to the Cortes—The "Crowning of the Edifice," and the Necessity For It—He has no Ambition for Himself, but is Exceedingly Anxious About the Country.

On May 11 Marshal Prim delivered an important speech in the Spanish Cortes, in reply to the attacks made upon the Provisional Government by Senor Ardanez, ex-Minister of Finance. The speech of the latter deeply impressed the Chamber, and Marshal Prim, as President of the Council of Ministers, hastened to respond to it, which he did as follows:—

"Who doubts, gentlemen, that the state of provisionary power is bad? No one—neither the country nor its statesmen; but everyone knows the efforts I have made to find a solution. Must the fault be imputed to me if I have not been able to succeed? If the provisional power should have fatal consequences, the responsibility could not be attributed to me. M. Ardanez assumes that the cause of the disorder in which we live is no other than the Provisionary Government. We are all anxious to go out of it. When? How? What solution will the Cortes decide upon? This is not the moment to announce it, but I must declare that it is necessary to find a solution before the Deputies separate in one or two months. Shall we be able to 'crown the edifice' in conformity to the desires of M. Ardanez and his friends of the Liberal Union? I do not know. I do not say that it will be impossible. Will we be able to do it in conformity with the hopes of an important fraction of the chamber which has taken a more decided position within a few days? It is not impossible, but I do not know whether this solution is realizable. What I do know, what I will speak out loud enough to be heard by all the world, is this, that I will not oppose my own will against any solution which may be adopted, and those who misinterpret my prudent and reserved conduct by imputing to me ambitious views are mistaken. I have no ambition. My only desire is that the Deputies may find a solution, and I am ready to abandon the post I now occupy the moment I am no longer necessary. I will neither to-day nor at any future time sustain the flag of this or that candidate. Instead of putting myself at the head of the majority in order to direct it in this important question, I will give my adhesion to the majority, and will respect its decisions. My colleagues and myself do not wish to be beaten on the subject of the election of a monarch. Is that saying that we renounce the idea of a solution by the constitutional monarchists? Does this mean that we renounce the idea of a King? Certainly not! This question ought not to be treated without being presented seriously and according to parliamentary customs. This moment will soon arrive; let M. Ardanez and his friends be calm. The deputies will not separate within a month or two without having found a solution. May it please God that we succeed in bringing about the happiness of our country."

The agitation was very great and animated conversations were heard throughout the hall. The Republican deputies formed a group apart and discussed Prim's speech with great vivacity.

Foreign News Items.

—On the 29th of April the fifty-second birth-day of the Emperor of Russia was celebrated by the Prussian court in the royal palace at Berlin, and King William made a very significant speech. Diplomatic straws!

—*Raton*, or rat, is the term applied in Paris to the juvenile street thieves. One of those, hunchbacked and lame, was captured the other day. His hunch was found to consist of two pots of *pate de fois gras*, three pairs of slippers, two pieces of spare-rib and a fine cheese, while to his stump-leg was suspended a superb sausage. The *raton* lived by his own as well as by other people's infirmities.

—A considerable portion of the Jewish population of Louisiana and Poland are about to emigrate to the countries of the Don and the Caucasus; the remainder will proceed to North America. The Russian government has given its consent, and has delivered passports to every man possessed of seventy-five roubles (sixty dollars). Important sums have also been contributed for that object by the Jewish societies of London and Paris.

—The Leabhar na Huidri," an ancient Irish collection of writings, will shortly appear in *fac simile*. The proof sheets are being revised at the Royal Irish Academy. The book, which takes its name from having been originally written upon the skin of a red calf, is of very early date, and was preserved at the Abbey of Clonmacnoise. The numerous glosses which it contains render it of considerable philological value.

—On the *fete* of Bairam the European Consuls paid the customary visit to the Bey of Tunis. The Prime Minister made a speech, but addressed himself solely to the representatives of France, Austria, England and Italy, and turned his back to the others, among whom were those of the United States, Spain and Belgium. These latter, when the Minister had concluded, protested against this violation of all diplomatic courtesy, and would not accept the apologies offered until the allocution had been repeated to them.

—Robbery *a la perite verotee*, or bythe help of smallpox, is the latest touch in Paris. A suffering patient is alone in bed when the rogue presents himself. "Now," says the lattee, "tell me where to find your money and jewels. Don't get excited or you'll have a relapse; don't try to get out of bed or you'll catch cold," and so saying fastens the bell-pull. Of course, the victim yields.

Incidentals.

—A Mississippi paper, known as the *Gazette* on one side, is found, when it is turned over, to be the *Revolution* on the other.

—Utica papers are willing to stop the press in order to announce that a horse has fallen into the canal.

—The Masonic fraternity of Terre Haute, Indiana, are completing arrangements for the erection of a handsome building in that city.

—The Montreal *Witness* informs its readers that Thomas Failey, the Deputy United States Marshal who was most active in arresting O'Neill, is a "Catholic Irishman, a native of Vermont."

—A California man recently deeded some property to his wife, naming for consideration "love and affection." The same day the wife applied for a divorce.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* regrets that the late rains have caused a disastrous freshet in that vicinity. Many bridges on the Neuse river have been washed away, and the crops have been much damaged.

—Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, hearing the sound of a locomotive while he was speaking at a railroad celebration, said:—"'Tis the sound of the tread of the ages—the noise of the footfall of destiny."

—A Boston hackman, after being directed to bring down a trunk from the third story of a residence in that city, was coolly requested to take off his boots that he might not soil the stair-carpeting. He declined to do it.

—A St. Louis marketman, who was arrested because some paper was discovered in the bottom of a measure which he was using in selling strawberries, said it got there by accident. The accident cost him $10.

—A Honolulu merchant, about to leave the islands temporarily, advertises that he has appointed two persons to act as his agents, and that any debts contracted without their approval and consent will be "conscientiously repudiated" by him.

—The other day a man without legs was on board a train from Sioux City, and discovered he was going in the wrong direction. The speed at the time was about ten miles an hour. The cripple threw his crutches off, and immediately rolled off himself. He was not hurt.

—A Maine paper, speaking of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor now prominent, says that General Hersey is pledged to the party plank of prohibition, and that Mr. Perham "reaches far enough beyond him to demand a State police."

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscare a P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brelsh Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Keons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LAYING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Womersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.

Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.

Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.

P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Terms, $30 per week.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

5 6 thstu1m 6 26 40m 7 26 thstu1m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1,

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 53t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

SEA-GIRT HOUSE,
MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.

This pleasant Summer Resort, situated directly on the Atlantic shore, will open on JUNE 1, 1870.

Cars leave Walnut street wharf at 2 o'clock P. M. for Farmingdale, where carriages will be in waiting to convey guests to the house. Address

O. GARRETSON, Squan Village,

5 28 sw8t Monmouth County, N. J.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $8 to $10 per week.

6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,
CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, $3·50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August. Coach from depot free. No Bar.

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1. 6 1 2m

WASHING MACHINES.

KING Washer saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.
Its economy, durability, and excellence is admitted.
No household is replete without one; they are indispensable.
Going off rapidly, demand increasing every day. Every body likes them.
Warranted superior to all others is the Great King Washer.
Already one thousand sold, and every one gives satisfaction.
Saves Labor, saves Time, saves Money; every one guaranteed.
Handy, effective, economical, desirable is the Great King Washer.
Every family should have one of the King Washers.
Ready at all times the King Washer. It is an established favorite.
The King Washer the best in use.

J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Dealers in Wooden Ware,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp Are the General Agents.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
13 PHILADELPHIA

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE—To close an Estate—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—To Capitalists, Tanners, Coal and Lumber Dealers.—Gas Coal and Hemlock Timber Property, 4000 acres, known as the "Canoe Run Estate," located between Cameron and Emporium, Cameron county, Pa., on the line of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which traverses the property, and at the terminus of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad, 110 miles from Buffalo, New York, and is also traversed by a branch of the Susquehanna river. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very valuable tract of land, located at and near Emporium (the county town of Cameron county, Pennsylvania), consisting of about 4000 acres, underlaid with 18 feet of superior pure, workable, bituminous gas and steam coal (veins five feet, four feet, and three feet in thickness, now open for inspection), and is covered with a valuable growth of hemlock and other timber. There are also on the property superior saw and shingle mills, with all appliances for manufacturing lumber, built within a year, costing upward of $50,000. Sale absolute. For pamphlets, maps, and further particulars, apply to L. H. Simpson & Co., No. 42 Broadway, room No. 41, New York city, or at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 28 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1026 and 1028 Tasker street, between Morris and Dickerson streets, First ward. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following-described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Tasker street, First ward, No. 1026; containing in front on Tasker street 17 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 10 rooms; has hot and cold water, bath, gas pipes introduced, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2300 may remain on mortgage for 5 years. Immediate possession.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Tasker street, No. 1028; containing in front on Tasker street 16 feet, and extending in depth 63 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof; has hot and cold water, bath, gas pipes introduced, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$2300 may remain on mortgage for 5 years, immediate possession. They may be examined any day previous to sale between 9 and 11 o'clock.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of John Henry Weimann, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Ten Building Lots, Southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, near the Tioga Station, on the Germantown Railroad, Twenty-eighth Ward. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those ten contiguous lots of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, Twenty-eighth ward; each containing in front on Westmoreland street 20 feet, and extending in depth 112½ feet. They are near the Tioga Railroad Station.

No. 2. Also, all those four contiguous lots of ground, situate on the north side of Delaware street, which runs westward from Twenty-first street, between Alleghany and Westmoreland streets, beginning at the distance of 100 feet from the west side of Twenty-first street; containing together in front 80 feet, and in depth 112 feet 6 inches.

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Desirable Business Location. Three-and-a-half-story brick Store and Dwelling, No. 531 Callowhill street. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-and-a-half-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Callowhill street, 38 feet 4 inches east of Sixth street, No. 531; containing in front on Callowhill street 19 feet, and extending northward, at right angles with Callowhill street, on the east side thereof, 50 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 14 feet 5 inches; thence southward at right angles with Callowhill street, 4 feet 6 inches; thence westward, parallel with Callowhill street, 4 feet 7 inches; thence southward 46 feet to Callowhill street, and thence eastward along Callowhill street 19 feet. The house has the gas throughout. Will rent for $700. Possession July 1, 1870. $100 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Tracts of land, 1598 and 718 acres, West Virginia. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described tracts of land, viz.:—

No. 1. All that tract of land, containing about 1598 acres, more or less, situate in Ritchie county, West Virginia.

No. 2. All that tract of land, containing about 718 acres of land, Ritchie county, West Virginia.

The above tracts are mountain land and well wooded. See plan. Terms—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest from date of sale. By order of L. F. BARRY, Trustee of JOHN HERR.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, No. 235 S. Twelfth street, below Locust street. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick tavern and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, south of Locust street, No. 235; containing in front on Twelfth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet, together with the privilege of a 3-feet wide alley. It is occupied as a lager-beer saloon; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, range, etc. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Leased for 5 years from November 1, 1869, at $800 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 951 Sartain street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, south of Girard avenue. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Sartain street, 131 feet south of Girard avenue, No. 951; containing in front on Sartain street 15 feet, and extending in depth 46 feet. It has gas, marble mantels, range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very desirable double cottage, Lafayette street, Cape May City, New Jersey, 66 feet front, 200 feet deep. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on mortgage. Will rent for $600. Photograph may be seen at Auction Store. Furniture can be purchased at a valuation, if desired. Keys at the office of Messrs. Creese & McCollum, Cape May City, New Jersey.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Handsome modern three-story brick Residence, No. 1625 North Seventeenth street, first house south of Columbia avenue, Twentieth ward. Full particulars in handbills.

No. 2. Handsome modern three-story brick Residence, No. 1628 Columbia avenue, first house east of Seventeenth street. Full particulars in handbills.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Two lots, Fifteenth street, between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street, extending through to Pacific street, Twenty-first ward. On Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two lots of ground, situate on the easterly side of Fifteenth street, between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street; each containing in front on Fifteenth street 17 feet, and extending in depth 177 feet 10 inches to Pacific street. Two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 4342 Main street, Manayunk. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Main street, Manayunk, No. 4342; containing in front 17 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 56 feet on one line and 53 feet on the other. It is occupied as a store and dwelling, has bulk window, gas, range, and vault under fronnt pavement. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE ON THE PREMISES—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Handsome Modern Residence and Furniture, No. 2333 Green street, lot 25 feet front, 164 feet deep.

On Monday morning, June 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that handsome modern three-story messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Green street, below Twenty-fourth street, No. 2333, the lot containing in front on Green street 25 feet, and extending in depth 164 feet to a four-feet wide alley leading into Twenty-fourth street. The house contains thirteen rooms and is in excellent order throughout, having been remodeled for the present owner for his own occupancy; has the modern conveniences; low-down grate, marble vestibule, plate and stained glass in bay windows and vestibule doors, plate glass in French doors leading into circular verandah, dining-room and kitchen paneled, large bay windows in library, verandah to second story, conservatory, marble mantels in every room, etc., large terrace lawn, which is handsomely laid out and planted with choice shrubbery, evergreens, shade trees, grape vines, etc., arbor, trellis-work, etc. The above residence is finished in the best manner throughout, and is situate in one of the most desirable squares on Green street, being within two squares of the main entrance to the Park. The street has recently been laid with the Nicolson pavement.

Immediate possession. The present owner and occupant declining housekeeping on account of a death in the family. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. only.—Elegant Furniture. Immediately after the sale of the residence will be sold the elegant drawing, dining-room, and chamber furniture, made to order by Allen & Walton; also, fine French-plate mantel mirrors, fine-toned 7-octave piano-forte, made by Decker Bros., bronze ornaments, elegant Brussels and other carpets; china, glassware, etc. Full particulars in catalogues, issued five days previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 31 je4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Handsome modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 855 N. Broad street, south of Poplar street, 20 feet front, 160 feet deep to Ontario street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Broad street, south of Poplar street, No. 855; the lot containing in front on Broad street 30 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet to Ontario street—2 fronts. The house is in good repair, recently painted; has parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; gas, bath, range, etc.; garden planted with fruit trees, etc. It is situate opposite the elegant residence of B. Hammett, Esq. The Nicolson pavement is laid before this property. Terms—$5500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys next door above.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 1 wsm3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1043 South Seventh street, below Carpenter street, with a two-story brick factory in rear. On Tuesday, June 14th, 1870, at twelve o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situated on the east side of Seventh street, south of Carpenter street, No. 1043; containing in front on Seventeenth street sixteen feet, and extending in depth sixty-one feet six inches to a four feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The improvements are a three-story brick store and dwelling, fronting on Seventeenth street; contains nine rooms; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc., and a two-story brick factory (for making coffee mills) in the rear, fronting on said alley. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1100 may remain on ground rent.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 2 4 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the N. E. corner of Twenty-second and Norris streets (being No. 2001 N. Twenty-second street); the lot containing in front on Twenty-second street 27 feet 9 inches, and in depth along Norris street 175 feet to a 50 feet wide street. The house is 22 feet front by 82 feet deep, contains 15 rooms, with every convenience; solid walnut stairway, washstands, marble vestibule, underground drainage, marble mantels, bell calls, etc. Immediate possession. $200 to be paid at time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Valuable Building, known as the "Hope" Iron Foundry, No. 960 North Ninth street, above Poplar street, 79½ feet front, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Full particulars in small handbills.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 28 j2 4 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Pepiar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 f PHILADELPHIA.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address M. HOUNE, Attorney,
5 21 3m No. 78 NASSAU Street, New York City

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
June 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
TULPEHOCKEN STREET, Germantown—Residence, coach house, etc.
BROAD (north), No. 855—Modern residence.
NINTH (north), No. 960—Hope Iron Foundry, 79½ feet front.
MARKET, No. 102—Valuable store.
FITZWATER—No. 813—Hotel and dwelling.
SEVENTEENTH (north), No. 1625—Modern residence.
COLUMBIA AVENUE, No. 1628—Modern residence.
TWENTY-FIRST AND WESTMORELAND, S. W. corner—Ten lots.
DELAWARE STREET, in the rear of the above—Four lots.
NINTH (south), No. 607—Brick dwelling.
ARCH, No. 629—Store and dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, No. 531—Store and dwelling.
MAIN STREET, Manayunk, No. 4342—Store and dwelling.
TWENTY-SECOND and NORRIS, N. E. corner—Modern residence.
TWELFTH, between Moore and Mifflin—Three dwellings.
CHELTEN AVENUE, S. E. of Pulaski avenue—Modern residence.
BROAD AND GERMANTOWN ROAD—Markley's Hotel and lots.
253 shares original, being equal to 506 shares new stock of the West Branch and Susquehanna Canal Co.
For account of whom it may concern.
200 shares Ocean Oil Co.
Executors' Sale.
50 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
For other accounts.
20 shares Junction and Breakwater Railroad Co.
110 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad.
3 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
25 shares National Bank of the Republic.
27 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
5 shares Insurance Company of the State of P

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

FOURTEENTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Publications—Salaries of Clerks—Overtures Disposed of—The Docket Cleared—The Closing Devotional Exercises.

The Assembly reconvened this morning at nine o'clock, the Moderator, Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, in the chair.

The usual preliminary devotional exercises were postponed until the close of the session, this being the last day and a large amount of business having to be attended to.

The minutes of the proceedings of the session of last evening were read and approved.

Report of the Committee on Publications.

The report of the Standing Committee on Publications was then taken up, considered, and fully discussed.

The following item created considerable discussion:—

"We recommend that the board at as early a date as possible consider the propriety of establishing a department of Sabbath schools, whose office it shall be to promote the number and efficiency of Sabbath schools through the bounds of the Presbyterian Church."

It was moved to strike out this entire resolution, which being put to a vote was lost.

Ex-Governor Pollock moved to postpone indefinitely the consideration of this question.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave moved to lay the resolution and all amendments on the table. A vote being taken, it was lost.

The item was then passed.

The third item was then taken up and passed, as likewise the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, without amendment.

The American Sunday School Union.

Ex-Governor Pollock offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in view of the great work already done by the American Sunday School Union, its peculiar adaptation to the missionary work of the Sabbath-schools, and its efficiency and successful action in that department, we cordially commend that institution to the confidence and generous support of all our churches, and bid it God-speed in the objects of its creation.

Objections being raised, the resolution was withdrawn.

The various resolutions were then adopted.

Parents and Children.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Assembly hereby most earnestly reminds parents and others of the duties of catechising children and youth, and enjoins this duty upon them as one whose performance no instruction children receive in the Sabbath-school or elsewhere outside of the family can supersede or supply.

Salaries of the Clerks.

Mr. J. Ross Snowden offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the salary of the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly be fixed at the rate of $400 and that of the Permanent Clerk at the rate of $300 per annum.

The Moderator then announced the gentlemen composing the various committees previously ordered to be appointed.

Rev. Dr. Beatty offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Moderator be added to the committee of twenty-one, and that he is hereby appointed the convener and chairman thereof. Adopted.

It was resolved that these committees now have power to fill their own vacancies. Adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Education as organized is instructed to meet at the rooms of the board, in Philadelphia, on the second Thursday of June, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Fund for Disabled Ministers.

The report of the Joint Committee on the Ministerial Relief Fund was taken from the docket and considered.

The report, with slight amendments, was received and adopted.

Overture from Luzerne.

The consideration of the overture from the Presbytery of Luzerne, on the docket, was indefinitely postponed.

Various Overtures Disposed Of.

An overture calling attention to the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States in the case of the Walnut Street Church of Louisville, Ky., was taken from the docket and discussed.

Resolutions were adopted allowing the church to use the balance of the five thousand dollar appropriation to amicably adjust their difficulties.

The remaining overtures on the docket were either referred to the committee of twenty-one, or to the next General Assembly.

Report on the Polity of the Church.

The docket being cleared the Committee on the Polity of the Church presented a report, which was received.

Dr. Hatfield moved that any church outside of the bounds of the United States not now connected with any presbytery, shall become connected with the nearest presbytery. Agreed to.

The report of the Committee on Leave of Absence was received. The business session then terminated with the singing of the doxology.

The Closing Exercises.

At 11 o'clock the closing devotional exercises commenced with an address by Hon. William E. Dodge, who spoke as follows:—

Mr. Moderator and Christian Brethren:—It is a very difficult thing for us to realize the passing of important events. We have been looking forward for years to what has been consummated during the past two weeks. We have been earnestly engaged, and all has been accomplished in Christian harmony. We have been a united Church. We are here passing through scenes which take hold of eternity. We have seen the reunion of the great Presbyterian body. We were divided, but when we have come to act we have done so under the guidance and direction of the spirit of God.

Let us go back to the evidence of God's Spirit amongst us. We were all anxious to know who should preside over this Assembly. The idea was to enter upon this by a single vote and by acclamation. God decided that vote, and we have been aided by the prompt and efficient manner in which the Moderator has presided.

We have come to decisions by great unanimity. We are here at its close without a single disturbing element. The great question of the union of the Presbyterian Church is settled, and we are the great united reconstructed Presbyterian Church. We thank God for His wonderful deliverance. We have hearts overflowing with gratitude. I have been requested to perform a delightful duty. I therefore offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this General Assembly are hereby tendered to the citizens of Philadelphia, whose characteristic and unbounded hospitality has made our sojourn in this old haunt of Presbyterianism so pleasant and so memorable. They have given us the freedom of their homes; they have honored us with a truly magnificent public reception, beautified with flowers, the singing of birds, and a table loaded with the evidence of their love; they have enabled some of us to look for the first time upon the great and wide sea; they have refreshed our ears with sacred music such as is seldom heard, and our hearts with joy and gladness.

We thank them again for all their kindness, and invoke upon them and their households the grace and benedictions of Heaven.

Resolved, That the warmest thanks of the General Assembly are also tendered to the chairman and every member of the Committee of Arrangements, whose unexampled labors in preparing for our coming and in providing for our convenience, comfort, and enjoyment while here, have been so protracted and so incessant: to the ladies of the Floral Committee, who have daily delighted our eyes and encircled our Moderator with fresh flowers; to the Trustees and Choir of this ancient church, and to all others who have co-operated with the Floral Committee and the Committee of Arrangements in these kindly and Christian attentions. We desire also to tender our acknowledgments to the several railroad companies who have passed the commissioners over their respective roads at reduced rates, and to General Bingham, the Postmaster of the city, who has furnished such convenient arrangements by a branch office in the vestibule of the church; nor would we forget the patient services of his obliging clerk, Mr. Smith, who never tired in his efforts to serve the members of the Assembly, and who would look again and again to find letters for many an anxious inquirer. To one and all we again tender the assurance that we can never forget the kindness we have received in this City of Brotherly Love.

The following additions to the resolutions of thanks were proposed by various commissioners and approved by the Assembly:—

Resolved, That the warm thanks of this house be given to Rev. Villeroy D. Reed, D. D., Hon. Samuel F. McCoy, and Mr. Ezra M. Kingsley, the temporary clerks of this Assembly, for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their important and laborious duties.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements for this Assembly be requested to have printed the foregoing resolutions (each member of such committee to keep a copy for himself as from this Assembly), and to send a copy to each family or person who has entertained commissioners, or otherwise contributed to our pleasure or comfort.

Also, to the conductors of the daily press and especially to the editor of the *Re-union Assembly Reporter*, for their full and faithful record of our daily proceedings.

Also, to the Moderator of the Assembly for the courtesy, impartiality, and eminent ability with which he has presided over the deliberations, and promoted the despatch of the business of the prolonged sessions of this Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Adams said he presumed every member here desired to express some feelings in behalf of these resolutions. The Synod of Philadelphia was always an open door. How shall we forget the kindness with which this Assembly has been received and entertained? Of all the associations which we have planted in the beautiful city of Philadelphia, there are none which will occasion us any regret except the parting.

What a beautiful city it is? The cleanly streets, these beautiful edifices, these commodious street cars, the obliging manner of the people you meet in them. I have never seen anything like it in any part of the world. How shall we forget this and everything else in connection with this fine city? Then may we not congratulate the Church at large upon the ministry of this city? These beautiful edifices which represent our Presbyterian Church. These young ministers who man them so well. What fine-looking men they are! What good-hearted men they are! Oh! what a blessed thing it is! I have always regarded it as one of the happiest things in my life that through this Assembly we have become better acquainted with each other.

I see scattered about the house several of the gentlemen who were present at the very first conference relative to reunion. Some have gone to their reward. The very first meeting was in my own parlor. One of the brethren then present said that he hoped to look down from heaven upon a reunited Church, but he did not expect to see it in his day. We all doubted then, but behold now the thing is at hand, and it is accomplished in this beautiful city of Philadelphia.

Speeches of great power and eloquence were made by Drs. Breed and Beadle, of Philadelphia, in reply to the speech of Dr. Adams.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, from the Committee of Arrangements, stated that that committee desired to be remembered more by their deeds than their words. The Presbyterians of Philadelphia are proud of the honor of having entertained the first General Assembly of the United Church, and if the Assembly is thankful for being entertained, they are the more proud.

The resolutions of thanks and all the amendments were passed unanimously.

Judge Strong rose and addressing the Stated Clerk, said that the success of an assembly depended almost entirely upon the Moderator. A person might with the best intention have landed us in doubt and confusion. The greatest promptness is necessary. All the necessary virtues have been more than shown in our present Moderator, who has carried us safely through all our troubles, and landed us in safety and comfort. I therefore state the sense of the whole Assembly when I give expression to words of thanks towards that worthy gentleman.

The Moderator, in reply to this address and the resolutions passed by the Assembly, spoke as follows:—

Brethren, I have no intention to detain you with any extended remarks in reply to this expression of your kindness. Permit me to say I have no heart for it. My heart must only feel. I came to this office very reluctantly, but I came to it so pleasantly, so kindly, under the lead of my distinguished and beloved brother from the city of New York, who so very kindly acquiesced in the response by which you greeted his proposition. Permit me to say that I regard it as a Providential arrangement, as a part of that blessed ordering which has brought us so pleasantly and so hopefully in our business up to the present moment. I thank you from my inmost heart for all your kindness and your forbearance, and I shall delight to go back to my home and to my humble work with the conviction that I have parted from brethren whom I may never meet here on earth again, but whom I may hope to meet in that glorious assembly above, where so many who have gone before us are, and who, we may hope, are looking down upon this scene and rejoicing in it. I rejoice in the feeling on all sides expressed—the feeling of the glory of God. I rejoice in the demonstration that we have here had with our Father and our Saviour and our Comforter, and that He has been with us. With all of our infirmities, and with all our unworthiness, He has smiled upon us and still smiles on us.

The closing minutes of the house were then read and approved.

The Final Adjournment.

Dr. Hatfield moved that as the business of the Assembly is now finished, it be dissolved. This being agreed to, the Assembly adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock, by singing the 23d hymn, from the Assembly's pamphlet, "I love Thy kingdom, Lord," and by the following announcement from the Moderator:—

By virtue of the authority delegated to me by the Church, let this Assembly be dissolved, and I do hereby dissolve it and require another General Assembly, chosen in the same manner, to meet in the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Chicago, at eleven o'clock in the morning, on the third Thursday of May, in the year of our Lord 1871.

The Moderator then closed with prayer, ending with the Lord's Prayer, and dismissed the Assembly with the benediction.

The Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, D. D., the Moderator,

who has presided over the deliberations of the first General Assembly of the Reunited Church with rare grace and dignity, was born in Albany, New York, in 1809, his father being a successful and highly-respected merchant of that city. After a careful preparation at the Albany Academy, he entered Columbia College, New York city, in 1823, and graduated with honor in 1827. He then entered upon a thorough course of theological study, which he diligently pursued for three years at Princeton Seminary, under the direction of the venerated professors Archibald Alexander and Samuel Miller. Not satisfied with this regular course of study, he also availed himself of other opportunities, and spent two additional years at sister seminaries. He was licensed to preach in 1830 by the Presbytery of New York, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Krebs, and others now departed being then among its members, with Dr. Spring, who still survives.

The young licentiate was invited, in 1832, to preach before the congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Schenectady. In response to a call soon after urged upon him, he was ordained and installed its pastor in December, 1832. He has never served any other church as pastor, having held that office in it now nearly thirty-eight years. The influence of Dr. Backus in the whole region of which his church is the natural centre has gradually but steadily increased. The president and professors of Union College have found him a constant helper in their important work. This college conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D. many years since.

Dr. Backus has given faithful labor to the interests of the Presbyterian Church. He has been a commissioner to six different Assemblies. He has frequently served upon important committees. He was one of that committee which prepared for the use of the churches the "Hymnal," a valuable collection of sacred hymns with music, that has become widely useful and popular. He has been a bold and earnest friend of the "reunion," and contributed to its success. He is also possessed of views, original and much prized, upon the whole subject of the reconstruction of the Church.

Dr. Backus is a man of noble and genial presence. His manners are easy and winning, his parliamentary experience is full, and his decisions are prompt and impartial. In his replies to the various delegates from other churches his allusions have been happy, and calculated to promote friendly and fraternal confidence. It has been no easy task to control and direct the debates of an Assembly of nearly six hundred members, but Dr. Backus has performed it without embarrassment or difficulty, and proved himself equal to every occasion.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following is the weekly report of the Municipal Hospital:—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 4, 1870.—Municipal Hospital, J. Howard Taylor, M. D.

Remaining Saturday, May 28		129
Received since, relapsing fever	52	
" " other diseases	10	62
Total		191
Discharged, relapsing fever	39	
" other diseases	9	
Died, relapsing fever	5	
" other diseases	5	58
Remaining		133

Published by order of the Board of Health.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, Health Officer.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—The conference of the Christian Church commenced its quarterly session yesterday afternoon in the Mount Zion Church, Christian street, below Sixth. The reports of the various congregations were received, when the body adjourned until this morning, and on reassembling the reports of the remainder of the churches were read. This conference comprises the following congregations:—Tullytown, Mount Zion, Ridley, Mount Olivet, and Gulf Mills.

WHOSE IS IT?—Lieutenant Flaherty yesterday found at Sixteenth and Spruce streets a light Germantown wagon, with a dark sorrel horse attached, wearing a set of gold mounted harness. In the wagon was a buffalo robe, and a card with the inscription, "This wagon was stolen from Trenton, N. J." The wagon was built by William H. Platt, of Rahway, N. J. The owner can obtain the property by applying at the Fifth District Station House.

$30 ROBBERY.—Some time last night the fruit store of Stetson & Boyer, No. 138 South Wharves, was entered by thieves, who forced open one of the second-story windows. Once inside, they commenced ransacking the place, and in their work of plunder cut through a partition that divided the counting-house from the store. The drawers were all ransacked, and $30 in cash secured as booty.

A COW'S TALE.—A colored individual was yesterday arrested in West Philadelphia, whilst endeavoring to dispose of a brindled cow for $40, the animal being worth about $100. The colored gentleman hails from Chester. He will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Clark. The owner of the animal can obtain it by applying at the Sixteenth District Station House.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Edward Spencer slipped off the platform of a Market street car at Thirty-first and Market streets this morning, and had all the toes of his left foot cut off. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SWINDLERS.—John Carpenter and John Milligan were arrested yesterday whilst collecting money in aid of the Resolution Hose Company, neither of them having been authorized so to do. Alderman Kemble will give them a hearing to-day.

MOIST.—A drunken individual last night tumbled into the Delaware at Coates street wharf, and after floundering about for some time, was rescued by Lieutenant Smith, of the Harbor Police, assisted by a citizen.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Suspension—The Trade in New York—The Eight-hour Vote—The Lehigh Tonnage—Quotations, Etc.

The stereotyped expression in reference to the Schuylkill county suspension is still in order. The men still obstinately refuse to go to work, preferring a longer holiday. Meanwhile prices are slowly but steadily declining, with a probability that should a resumption take place there will be a sudden fall. In this case even the operators' basis will not be maintained, and there will be a positive necessity for withdrawing it, and substituting another still lower, and consequently still less to the interest of the workingmen.

One of the strongest points in the argument against the striking men is the fact that by remaining idle in Schuylkill county they are giving a monopoly to the Scranton carrying company, which organization is ready to annihilate the whole Miners' Union at any convenient moment, and is ever on the watch for such a moment to appear. Not only is this company strengthened indirectly by the suspension, but the miners of the suspending region being so advised by their leaders, themselves obtain work in the Scranton region, swelling the product of coal there, and taking entirely away the power of the Schuylkill operators to resume.

The trade in New York is quiet, but the daily receipts are quickly disposed of. The Scranton and Lackawanna companies are largely increasing their tonnage over last year—the Scranton being 128,000 tons ahead, and the Lackawanna 264,000 tons; the Lehigh is not doing as much as they could, on account of scarcity of cars. Eastern purchasers are not buying their supplies yet, as they say they must uphold the Schuylkill operators, or else there will always be an unsettled market. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in their recent report state that they have a daily mining capacity of 10,000 tons, and a carrying capacity for 2,500,000, and that if no accidents or stoppages occur, this quantity of coal will be produced and sent to market in 1870. This will be an increase on last year's product, which was 1,891,918 tons, of upwards of 900,000 tons. This will be more than the whole increase of anthracite required this year, if business remains as stagnant as it now is. This company, under these circumstances, will be a royal auxiliary of the Scranton Company, and a formidable enemy of the Schuylkill suspension.

There has yet been no official announcement made of the result of the vote on the eight-hour question. It is said that the result will not be made public for some time, which, in all probability, means never, since the result is unfavorable to the wishes of those interested.

The stock of coal is universally light, as there is no disposition to buy beyond immediate wants. This disposition is owing to the general belief that the tendency of prices will be downward. The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipment east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points 40 cents per ton are to be added:—Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·45@4·60; do. Steamboat, $4·40@4·60; do. Broken, $4·40@4·60; do. Egg, $4·40@4·60; do. Stove, $4·40@4·60; do. Chestnut, $4@4·20.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending June 3:—Bath, $2; Portland, $2; Saco, $2·30; Portsmouth, $2; Boston, $2; Charlestown, $2; Cambridgeport, $2; Danversport and dis., $2·25; Dighton, $1·85; Fall River, $1·75; Gloucester, $1·82@2; Hingham and dis., $2·25; Newburyport, $2·15; New Bedford, $1·75; Quincy Point, $2; Roxbury, $2·15; Salem, $2; Scituate and dis., $2·15; Newport, $1·75; Providence, $1·75; Pawtucket and tow, $1·60; Bridgeport, $1·60; Mystic, $1·75; New London, $1·75; Norwalk, $1·70; Stonington, $1·75; New York, $1·20@1·30; Washington, $1·10. From Baltimore:—Philadelphia, $1@1·05; New York, $1·85.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 282, being a decrease of 22 from those of last week and an increase of 41 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 137 were adults; 145 were minors; 214 were born in the United States; 47 were foreign; 27 were people of color; and 11 were from the country. Of this number, 39 died of consumption of the lungs; 13 of convulsions; 30 of scarlet fever; 4 of inflammation of the lungs; 23 of debility; 8 of disease of the heart; 9 of old age; 5 of marasmus; and 6 of relapsing fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	8	Sixteenth	5
Second	11	Seventeenth	14
Third	10	Eighteenth	13
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	16
Fifth	11	Twentieth	19
Sixth	4	Twenty-first	..
Seventh	19	Twenty-second	7
Eighth	15	Twenty-third	8
Ninth	3	Twenty-fourth	9
Tenth	10	Twenty-fifth	8
Eleventh	6	Twenty-sixth	11
Twelfth	8	Twenty-seventh	20
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	6
Fourteenth	7	Unknown	11
Fifteenth	11		
Total			282

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—On Monday next the Board of Aldermen will meet and effect a permanent organization, preparatory to appointing the ward canvassers and the election officers for the coming October election. The following are the officers named by the Republican aldermen in caucus some weeks since, and all of whom will no doubt be elected:—President, David Beitler; Clerk, James W. Powell; Assistant Clerk, G. R. G. Whiteman. Messengers, P. S. Dildine, Joseph Richolet.

VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES.—Three carters were arrested yesterday for driving their vehicles on the pavement, running along North College avenue. The usual fines were imposed.

A colored youth was arrested at Eleventh and Market streets this morning, for running a wheelbarrow on the sidewalk. Alderman Jones fined and discharged him.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Annie Getz, who has been residing in Moyamensing for several days past on account of having kicked another female in the stomach, was yesterday admitted to bail, the injuries not proving as serious as was at first supposed.

CANINE.—The dog detectives during the week successfully worked up 71 cases, *i. e.* they captured 71 unmuzzled members of the genus *canis*. Of these 10 were redeemed, and the remaining 61 transformed into glycerine.

REV. THEODORE CUYLER.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., will repeat his sermon on the "Burning of the Barley Field," in the church Arch street, above Tenth, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police report finding open during last night the doors of seven houses in the Sixth district, seven houses in the Fifth district, and twenty-two in the Eleventh district.

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